PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid GRAND Milk LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

No. 53,886.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
8th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	CALEDONIA	7558	(EXTRA)	
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
22nd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	ARCADIA	6903		
6th Oct.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
13th "	ARABIA	7903		
20th "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
10th "	MARMORA	10509		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.
* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamers leaving Bombay about the 28th August and 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail to
			THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. 1906.
WARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th Sep. 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	13th Oct. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
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AUGUST 7TH 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez . . .	400	610	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa . .	525	850	470	700	390	590
Liverpool . . .	550	900	470	7.0	420	640
London via Marseilles or (overland.)	600	1950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi . . .	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1010.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alteration :—

Class	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	City of York	7,705	Aug. 7	Aug. 20	Aug. 31	Sept. 6
B	City o. Agra	4,320	" 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 15	" 20
A	City of Karachi	5,000	" 29	" 11	" 22	" 27
A	City of Edinburgh	6,255	Sept. 5	" 18	" 30	Oct. 6
B	Crosby Hall	4,052	" 14	" 28	Oct. 13	" 20
A	City of Vienna	4,672	" 27	Oct. 11	" 24	" 30
A	Trafford Hall	5,809	Oct. 8	" 20	Nov. 1	Nov. 6
A	City of Bombay	4,548	" 17	" 29	" 11	" 16
B	Prome	3,580	" 25	Nov. 8	" 18	" 24

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.
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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 3rd Sept.	12 noon	P'Bunder & Cutch.
LHASA	2170	Frid. 7th Sept.	8 a.m.	(direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 14th Sept.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3025	12th Sep.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	26th Sep.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3000	10th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
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1st September, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
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Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers Brindisi and Marseilles.
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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Moens	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. 1906.
† SILESIA	Ldo Stabile	5158	5th Nov. "
† PERSIA	P. Crazlietto	8894	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5295	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
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Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	26th Sep. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—
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SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,380	O. Canepa	15th Sept. 1906
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. "
D. BALDUINO	4,380	O. Canepa	15th Nov. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Oct. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Acting Agent.
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Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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BOMBAY BRANCH:
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
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7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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BLUE SERGE SUITS FROM	35	0
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BARSI, having the Cotton on the spot, has an ADVANTAGE of Rs. 6 per candy over SHOLAPUR. It is also the great mart for the manufactured material coming back from Sholapur and Bombay.
All the Sholapur Mills have paid well, one of them showing a profit of Rs. 6,71,676 on the last year's working.
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The BARSI MILLS will be found one of the VERY BEST INVESTMENTS. The MANAGEMENT will be completely in EUROPEAN HANDS, the Machinery will be of the latest and always kept up to the mark, and the AGENTS will do all in their power to MAKE IT AN IMMEDIATE and a LASTING SUCCESS.

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It is proposed to call Rs. 20 only per Share; Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 15 on allotment.

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GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq., J.P.
H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED, Esq., J.P., Messrs. Ladha Ebhrahim & Co.
RUSTAM K. R. CAMA, Esq., B.A., LL. B., Messrs. Thakurdas & Co.
MAHOMED HAJIBHOY LALJI, Esq., J.P., Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji & Co.
LAKHAMSEE NAPPOO, Esq., J.P., President, Bombay Grain Merchants Association.
RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq, (*Ex-Officio.*) Messrs. Jaffer Joosab & Co.

BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. THAKURDAS & Co.
SECRETARIES:
MESSRS. JAFFER JOOSAB & Co.
REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:
7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.
This Company has been formed, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Fire Insurance, in all its Branches in India and elsewhere in any part of the world as may be considered advisable by the Board. The power to extend the business by adding Life, Marine, Accident and other Insurance business is reserved.
Recognising that there are so many British and Foreign Insurance Companies, successfully established in India, it is believed that a Company organised entirely in India and under direct Indian control, cannot but meet with considerable success.
It is hoped that with the call of Rs. 20 per share as stated above the Company will be in a position to work successfully and it is anticipated no necessity will arise for any further calls.
All funds of this Company will be invested in Government securities only.
Applications for shares should be made upon the application form, and forwarded to the Secretaries office together with Rs. 5 per share for deposit payable on application.
Forms of application for shares prospectus and further information can be obtained from the Secretaries.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.
The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guests only.
The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.
A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor*

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
4th and 5th September, 1906.

AMATEUR PIERROT ENTERTAINMENT

Proceeds to be devoted to the

NURSES' RECREATION-ROOM FUND, ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

Commencing 9-30 P.M. Seats Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1. Plan and Bookings at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE and Co.

Tickets can also be obtained from

A. C. WEBB, Esq.,
Care of Messrs. King King and Co., Bombay.
W. L. FIRTH, Esq.,
Care of P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 per Share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, 23 Church Gate Street, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst., during office hours to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 4th inst., on production of their Share Certificates.

J. COWASJI JEHANGIR & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

BOMBAY 1st SEPT. 1906.

THE JUBILEE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, 23 Church Gate Street, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, during Office hours to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on TUESDAY the 4th proximo on production of their Share Certificates.

READYMONEY JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY 31ST AUGUST, 1906.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of members will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY the 5th September 1906 at 6-30 p. m.

WALTER LANG.
Hon. Secretary.

BOMBAY, 4TH AUGUST, 1906.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY
AND
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF REDUCED RATES BY THE E. I., G. I. P. AND B. N. RYS. FOR THE CARRIAGE OF COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL FROM THE JHERRIA, RANEEGUNGE, GIRIDIH, SANCTORIA AND CHAURASHI FIELDS, TO DADAR AND KURLA.

WITH effect from the 1st September, 1906, the following reduced rates will be introduced for Public and Railway coal, coke and patent fuel in full wagon loads booked at owner's risk, from all collieries situated in the Jherria, Raneegunge, Giridih, Sanctoria and Chaurashi fields, to Dadur and Cooria, by either the B.-N. Ry. (*via* Nagpore) or E. I. Ry. (*via* Jubbulpore) routes.

From	To Dadur and Cooria. per ton.
All collieries in the Jherria, Raneegunge, Giridih and Sanctoria fields	Rs. 11-4-0
Chaurashi	" 11-2-0

Charges will be calculated and collected on a tonnage basis, subject to the present minimum charge for the different types of wagon used.

Fractions of a ton will be charged as follows :—

Below 2 cwt.— . . .	No charge.
2 cwt. & below 8 cwt. . .	Charge as for ¼ ton.
8 " " " 12 "	" " " ½ "
12 " " " 18 "	" " " ¾ "
18 " " "	" " " 1 "

W. A. DRING, *General Traffic Manager.* E. I. RAILWAY.
A. M. CLARK, *Traffic Manager,* B. N. RAILWAY.

CALCUTTA, 29th AUGUST, 1906.

R. G. BALDOCK,

THE WELL-KNOWN

AUSTRALIAN HORSE

IMPORTER,

BEGS to inform his Old Patrons and the Public generally that he is still CARRYING on BUSINESS as formerly in the BOMBAY STABLE CO.'S PREMISES, and that he has a first class Shipment due on or about 25th September to be followed by others as demand may require.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER for this Railway system for one year, commencing from 1st January 1907.

2. Tenders will be received up to noon on MONDAY, 1st October, 1906, and should be addressed to the CHIEF AUDITOR, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a SEALED COVER, superscribed TENDERS FOR STATIONERY and PAPER.

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, on TUESDAY, 2nd October, 1906.

4. Tender Forms can be obtained and all other information and terms may be had on application to

THE CHIEF AUDITOR,
B. AND N. W. RAILWAY.
GORAKHPUR.

GORAKHPUR,
27th August, 1906.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.

ARRIVING SEPTEMBER.

JULIUS GOVE.

Per s.s. "DUNERA," due to ARRIVE at BOMBAY about the middle of September, arrives to Mr GOVE'S CONSIGNMENT—the first of the Season's Horse Shipment.

Mr. Gove's Shipment includes a fine lot of Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, etc., and Native Cavalry Remounts.

Subsequent shipments will arrive to Mr. Gove's Consignment at intervals.

JULIUS GOVE,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & MELBOURNE (*Australia.*)

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

EIGHT ARTICLES,

BY

HOWARD SPENCER

(of the English International XI ; Captain of Aston Villa).

NO. 1.

APPEARS TO-DAY.

HOWARD SPENCER needs no introduction. His long career, true sportsmanship, brilliant play, and successful captaincy have made him the most prominent and popular exponent of the game. He has played in most recent International matches, and has for several years successfully led Aston Villa in both League and English Cup contests.

The articles we are about to publish cover the most interesting phases of Football. They are well and brightly written, full of characteristic touches, and will undoubtedly prove acceptable to our readers. Mr. Spencer's views on

FOOTBALL AND ITS PLAYERS

are always carefully considered.

"How Forwards Win Games"
"How Backs Avert Defeat."
"Some Great Present-Day Players."
"How to Lengthen your Football Career."
"Some Golden Rules for Footballers."
"The Finest Players of My Time."
"The Greatest Game I Ever Saw."
"The Value of Good Sportsmanship."

DAWK EDITIONS

for

UP-COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

FIRST DAWK

In Time for

PUNJAB MAIL.

LAST DAWK EDITION

for

CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

Both may

BE OBTAINED IN BOMBAY ON APPLICATION.

THE

Bombay Gazette

IS NOW

THE BEST

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE,

THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE : ONE ANNA.

JOBBING

PRINTING

IN

ALL ITS

BRANCHES.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the six months ended 30th June, 1906 at the rate of Rs. 150 (One hundred and fifty) only per share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst. at the Office of the Company, No. 6 Hornby Row, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time) to the shareholders whose names withstand on the Register of shares on the 11th instant on the production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th instant to 22nd instant both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld.

BOMBAY 1ST SEPT. 1906.

TENDERS are INVITED for SUPPLYING HESSIAN CLOTH for cotton bales for our agencies at Barsi, Bhavnagar, Bhusawal, Broach, Basein, Hubli, Julgaum-Jamod Dhulia Kalgaum, Julgaum, Akot, Khangaum, Amraoti, Dondaicha and Wadwan. For samples, measurements, terms and other particulars apply to

GADDUM & Co.,
7, CHURCHGATE ST.,
BOMBAY 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1906.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION for REMOVAL the OLD DISINFECTING ROOM and MEASLE WARD in the Compound of St. George's Hospital on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, 1906, at 4 p. m. (Standard Time).

For further particulars and the conditions of sale, apply to the Storekeeper, Executive Engineer, Presidency.

R. J. KENT, A. M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

29th August, 1906.

BALDOCK & GOVE PROPRIETARY LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Resolution passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company, held in Melbourne, Australia, on the 27th day of June, 1906, and confirmed at a subsequent EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, held at the same place on the 12th day of July, 1906, the said Company has been put into voluntary liquidation, and WILFRED WAYTH GUDGEON, of 469, Collins Street, Melbourne, has been appointed Liquidator.

And Notice is hereby further given that the said WILFRED WAYTH GUDGEON has by a Deed Poll or Power-of-Attorney, dated the 25th day of July, 1906, appointed me, the Undersigned NORMAN LESLIE CRITTEN, his Attorney in India in all matters connected with the liquidation of the said Company.

All persons in any manner indebted to the said Company, or holding any property whatsoever belonging to the said Company, are therefore hereby required to forthwith pay the amount of their indebtedness, or to deliver up the property held by them, as the case may be, to the Undersigned at the Office of the Company in Liquidation, No. 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, failing which proceedings will be instituted for the recovery thereof.

And all persons having, or alleging, any claim against the said Company are hereby also required to furnish to the Undersigned forthwith their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims.

Dated this 21st day of August 1906.

N. L. CRITTEN,
ATTORNEY for the Liquidator, of
BALDOCK & GOVE PROPRIETARY, Ld.,
(In Liquidation).
223, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS

Are Invited to Compare the Rates and Conditions of the

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE

With those of any other Company.

HEAD OFFICE—11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

The following sums assured (with Profit) can be secured by payments

RUPEES FIVE per month.

Ages.	20	25	30	35	40
Assurance	Rs. 2,666	2,376	2,106	1,846	1,591

The Agency of the Company offers exceptional opportunities to energetic men with spare time.

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

H. M. SIDICK & Co.

BEST TAILORS, Outfitters and General Merchants, Apollo Bunder, opposite Watson's Annexe and Branch at Taj Mahal Hotel.

New stock of varieties has just arrived from England per s.s. "Egypt" on 17th August, 1906.

REMEMBER

H. JEE EBRAHIM BROS.

TRIENNIAL CLEARANCE SALE

Commences TO-DAY.

HEAVY REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

No. 1, SITARAM BUILDING, next to CRAWFORD MARKET.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,

No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public in general that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers BOOTS and SHOES of every description and can supply anything in the Boot and Shoe line.

We have received a fresh supply of BOOTTREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS. We have also received a fresh supply of MORRIS BROS.' HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and we are prepared to guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

Mofussil orders will receive prompt attention.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

FREE TRIAL

Second-hand cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not a perfect satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years.

LATEST MODELS **£2.10 to £6**

Endle or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Climber A Wan Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc.

Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

200 **Second-Hand Cycles** all makes, **£1 to £2.10** good as new.

Great factory clearance sale at *half factory prices.* **EARN A CYCLE** taking orders from sample or Climber A Wan Tyres. *Active Agents* wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogue and cut out offer, using sufficient postage. Tyres, Sundries, sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., *half prices.*

HEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. C 25, BIRMINGHAM, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like silver on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE WITCH DUST EXTRACTOR—Removes and absorbs all Dust from Carpets, Furniture and Clothing and can be seen at Work at M. BIRESLAUER & Co., 9, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

REED and BARTON'S world renowned large variety and excellent Assortment of best AMERICAN ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE of elegant designs, which will stand the wear of 25 years and upwards.—DUBASH and Co. 89 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—Bombay Season, BUNGALOWS FLATS and Apartments in healthy localities. Special arrangements for short and long leases. Office premises on Hornby Road and other business part of the Fort. Godowns and commodious, plenty of light and air. For further particulars apply to B. S. KHARA WALA and Co., House Agent, No. 2 Dean Lane.

ARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices : Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

FOR SALE—ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA in 35 Volumes with Maps and Index 9th and 10th Editions and Book case, 20 Volumes of the Standard Library of Famous Literature with travelling Book case. Together with a miscellaneous library and 12 Volumes of Shakespeare's Works. Rs. 900 the lot or offer. The above Books are nearly new and very little used. Apply "G S," care of King King and Co., Bombay.

LADY'S BICYCLE FOR SALE.—Shabby condition, but strong. What offers? Apply No. 581A. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which I am use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Rs. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors kept and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

REPORTER—PITMAN'S SHORTHAND with knowledge of sport. Inexperienced man need not apply.—"A" care of this Office.

ROOF READERS.—Two Experienced Proof Readers wanted. Apply this office.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 99 Meadow St., Bombay.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Furniture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerics. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Genoese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During months of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas ; Subsequent issues Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

NEVER DESPAIR : ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADL" Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow :—"Kadl is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Re. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription Rs. 18 per year including Postage.

CLOTHES.

ENGLISH CUT.
ENGLISH STYLE.
SUPERIOR FINISH.
MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.

The latest Shades and pattern in Striped Flannels, all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ALTON & CO.,
THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
75 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd Inst., at 3-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture-such as chests of drawers with dressing glasses, hall seats, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, almyrahs, cupboards, easy chairs, iron safes, tables, bentwood chairs, 10 Mirzapore new carpets 6 by 3 and 7 by 4 feet.

The property of a lady consisting of teak cots with mattresses and chairs, easy chairs, bookstand, chest of drawer dining table, teapoys, lamps etc.

1 board new and very strong tailoring sewing machine by Silverberg & Co.

The property of a deceased gentleman—
1. gold hunting watch by John Jones.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Ahmed Allana—
A. A. T. D. & Co. 2612—1 case hollow ground razors, ex ss. "Imperator."
A. A.—1 case stylographic pens, ex ss. "Macedonia."

At 3 p.m.

Several gents bicycles by different makers.
1. rubber tyred victoria.
1. strong-built office shigram.
1. glass fronted brougham.
1. Rigid Victoria.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public Auction, at No. 74 Bungalow, Upper Colaba, near the Afghan Memorial Church, on FRIDAY the 7th Inst. at 2 p.m., the valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture of the latest design, rich crockery and glassware, best plateware, walnutwood, cottage piano, by Rose & Co., nearly new, latest kind of kerosene-cent petrol Lamps, rich table ornaments, carpets, pictures, a large collection of choice garden plants in pots, etc, the property of MRS. W. WHEELER.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of a bandal property with compound at Gopi Tank Road, Upper Malabar, near the Victoria Church.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the Administrator of the estate of late Mr. John Francis Valbalares, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th September, 1906, at 4-30 p.m., S. T., on the premises, the following bandal property :—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax ground in the cart of cocanuts and other plantations, together with the dwelling-house and outhouses standing on the said piece situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Upper Mahim, on the Eastern side of the road leading to Lady Jamsetji Road from Gopi Tank registered in the books of the Collector of Land revenue under Old, No. 538 and New No. A-1406 and assessed in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under G. Ward, Ward No. 5632 and Street No. 109 and containing by Admeasurement 266 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—On the East by the cart of Parbatti widow, on the West by the cart of Nulmuni Narayenlas and the house of Pandoo Jadoo, on the north by the cart belonging to F. Manoel Misquitta, and on the South by the house of A. J. Francis Concese and the cart of Moosa Mapla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

BOMBAY 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS,

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd September, 1906, at 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time), the materials for removal of the following buildings :—

The materials of buildings Street Nos. 322-326, 512-516, 605 Case Nos. 296, 298, 310 Memonwada Road.

The materials of buildings Street Nos. 60-62. Case No. 318 Mahomet Khan Pekady.

The materials of buildings Street Nos. 593-603, Case No. 388 Jakaria Masjid Street.

The materials of buildings Street Nos. 96-98, 102-102, 104-105, Case No. 399 Tandel Street.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th September, 1906, at 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time), the materials for removal of the following buildings :—

The materials of buildings Street No. 1 and 2, Case No. 26 Road to Babulnath Temple, Gamdevi.

The materials of building (Goble only) Street No. 83, Case No. 26 Gamdevi Road.

The materials of buildings Street Nos. 7, 9-10, 11-12 and 5. Case No. 33 and 39 Bawanchirai Road, Chowpatti.

BOMBAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1906.

MENESSE & Co.,

MARBLE. MARBLE. MARBLE.

WARDEN & CO.,

MARBLE IMPORTERS AND WORKERS, &c.

Supply the finest quality of Choicest Carrara Marble (White, Black, or Coloured).

Specially selected by Ourselves at Carrara.

MARBLE SCULPTUARY OF ALL KINDS QUOTED FOR AT LOWEST PRICES,
Marble Staircases, Marble Fountains, &c.

IF YOU WANT ANYTHING IN MARBLE, CONSULT US BEFORE PURCHASING.

Marble Slabs and Blocks in All Standard Sizes, ready for immediate delivery.

MARBLE STAIR-TRADES, A SPECIALITY.
Old Stone or Wood Staircases over-laid with Marble at Low Rates.

WITH WHAT SHALL WE COVER THE FLOOR?

Immense stock of Marble Flooring Squares, White and Black.
Ready Polished, if required.

QUOTATION GIVEN FOR LAYING COMPLETE.
VERY HANDSOME EFFECT. INCREASES RENTAL VALUE OF PROPERTY.

MARBLE. MARBLE. MARBLE.

WARDEN & CO.,
27, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

HE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE,
Acting Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON : 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED...14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME...2 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable. Apply

C. OFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co's (OPORTO
CELEBRATED WINES
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S
5 CROWNS IMPERIAL PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply :
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank St.
Or
Retail Suppliers :
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE :

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Hongkong.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Saigon.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	Kobe.
Thaiping.		New York.
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED, for the Courts in Rangoon, a GUJARATI INTERPRETER (officiating) able also to interpret Hindi or Hindustani.

The vacancy is due to the departure of one of the present Interpreters on Leave Without Pay for 2 years.

The successful applicant will be placed in the 5th grade of the service of Interpreters in the Rangoon Courts, on Rs. 100-120 a month, and if the appointment is made substantive will be eligible for promotion through the lower grades to the 1st grade on Rs. 250.

Applications, stating age and qualification, and accompanied by copies only and not originals, of testimonials, should be made to the undersigned not later than 25th September, 1906.

A. MACGREGOR.
Registrar,
Chief Court of Lower Burma.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,

Try a Bottle and Convince Yourself.

Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork, etc.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

In Neurasthenia and the Disabilities of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked, Energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, jaggedout, or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. extra

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO

No. 91, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., Chemists, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further Extensions and Renovations.

Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.

Rooms Airy and Commodious,

With Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

The Bombay mails of 18th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	87 11/16	=	+ 1/8
3 per cent. Reduced	98	=	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104 3/4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3/16	=	"

SILVER—

Spot in London	30 7/8	=	"
4 months' bonce	30 3/4	=	"
Spot in New York	66 5/8	=	"

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·18	=	+ 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·48	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4·83 1/4	=	+ 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 1/2 per. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 "	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 5/8 "	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 "	=	+ 1/8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8 "	=	+ 1/8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 7/8 "	=	unchanged
7 day market loans	2 7/8 "	=	"

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay £110,000
Gold to do £20,000

SUGAR—

German granulated double bags c. f. India 12s. Oct.-Dec. sellers steady.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujerat 45 1/4 A.-M. sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore 45 1/2 A.-M. sellers.
Brown 49 3/4 A.-S. sellers.

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 42 5/8 — 3/4 A.-S. sellers

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 3/8.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed ..... steady
East Indian ..... quiet
Manchester ..... firm
Total Sales 4,000
Spot ..... 5·41+2
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10
Sold on speculation and for Export 400
Imports 8,000
Futures closed ..... steady

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·93	4·93	4·94
+3	+3	+4
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·95	4·96	4·98
+4	+3	+3
Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	
5·00	5·02	
+3	+4	

Receipts at U. S. Ports 18,000
Do. last year 16,000
Exports to Great Britain 2,000
Do. Continent 18,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot ..... 9·80
Futures, month of Dec. ..... 9·10+13
Do. month of March ..... 9·22—23

* Declined owing to weak cables and to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot ..... 9 3/16—1/8
Futures, month of Oct. ..... 9·00—8
Do. month of Dec. ..... 9·01—8
Tone at close ..... steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

G. Madras Western A.-S.	4 8 32	sellers.
F. G. F. Timevelly Sep.	4 26 32	nominal.
Fair Cocconadas A.-S.	4 16 32	sellers.
Good Khandeish	4 6 32	
F. G. Khandeish	4 10 32	

COTTON.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts, at U. S. Ports	75,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	75,000
" Continent	40,000
Stock at U. S. ports	1,540,000
" Interior "	1,258,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 31 August

Cotton	610	bales
Wheat	30,939	cwts.
Linseed do	1,118	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard do	3,837	do
Gingellyseed do	nil	
Poppyseed do	3,169	do
Groundnuts do	nil	
Castorseed do	2,280	do
Rice do	3,750	do
Myrabollams do	706	do
Cottonseed do	4,078	do
Mowrasseed do	182	do
Gram do	438	do
Joowar do	559	do
Maize do	nil	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 45,331.
Silver do Rs. 8,45,932.
257 Boxes Mexican Dollars.
60 Bars Silver.
Ex s. s. Caledonia from London.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	...	...	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Bank Demand	...	...	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credit Bills	3 Months'	Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 9/32d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	...	1s. 4 7/16d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	...	170 1/2
Marks	3 do.	do.	...	139 1/4
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	...	157 1/2
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	...	215
Japan	30 do.	do.	...	150 1/2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... easier.
Estimated sales ..... 4,000 bales.
Imports ..... nil

Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·90	4·88	4·89
—5	—5	—5
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·90	4·91	4·93
—5	—5	—5
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
4·95	4·97	4·98
—5	—5	

The local markets are closed to-day out of respect to the memory of Seth Premchund Roychund. Cotton is about Rs. 2 to 3 lower than yesterday in the Satta Bazaar.

We learn from the 35th annual report of the Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society, which has just been issued, that the steady increase in the income of the Society which has continued during the past ten years was maintained during the past year. In 1895 the total income of the Society from all sources was £1,292 4s. 7d., while for the year under report it amounted to £2,325 5s.4d. There has been a noteworthy increase both in India and at Home. In 1895 the income in India was £307 13s. 9d., while this year it amounted to £788 2s. 2d., which is the largest on record for India. In 1895 the Home income was £984 10s. 10d., while this year it amounts to £1,537 3s. 2d. A deficit has, however, still to be recorded by the Society, the total income amounting to £2,325, and the total expenditure to £2,351. The Directors appeal for increased funds so that more men may be sent out to this country.

PARIS-INDIA Sole Agents for RICHARD BRASIER MOTOR CARS 76, Hornby Road.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—August 20, at Arrah, to Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Clarke, a daughter.
HANNAH—August 19, at Umo, the wife of A. R. Hannah (Inspector, U. P. Police) of a son.
HENDERSON—August 28, at Phulcherra, South Sylhet, the wife of John Henderson, a daughter.
SHERWIN—August 2, at the Brewery, Jeolikote, the wife of W. H. Sherwin, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ALMEIDA—August 22, at the Mitford Hospital, Dacca, Margaret Mary Josephine, the infant daughter of Mr. Alexander Almeida, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Excise Department, aged one year.
LEWIN—August 23, at Sandringham, Dalhousie, Rachel Naomi, the infant daughter of V. E. and Mrs. E. N. W. Lewin.
SALES—August 11, at Bellary, Mr. W. G. Scales, Engineer of Gadag, the beloved and younger brother of Mrs. M. Hazella, of Bellary, 63 years of age.
STANES—August 23, at Coimbatore, of cholera, Herbert T. Stanes, eldest son of Mr. Henry Stanes, of London, and nephew to the late Mr. Thomas Stanes, aged 34.

RUBBING "VEGETINE" KILLS THE PAIN.

"VEGETINE" is the latest discovery in Scientific Pharmacy. It is a salve or Ointment manufactured from VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS ONLY. It can be used for every purpose where a healing Ointment is indicated and also as a Liniment or Embrocation.

FOR Eczema ; Pimples ; Sunburn ; Freckles.
FOR Cuts ; Bruises ; Burns ; Scalds ; Piles ; Boils.
FOR Sciatica ; Rheumatism ; Stiff Joints ; Muscular Pains.

12 As. per pot.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co.

THE CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 11-45m., 11-51a. Low water, 2-6m., 5-48a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m., S. T.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45 p.m., S. T.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Monday) morning, at 11-30 o'clock (Standard Time).

THE SIDDICK MOHAMED SOBANI FREE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—The total attendance at the Library during August was 1,930. The daily attendance was above 60. The attendance at the Night School is rapidly increasing, and the number on the roll has reached to 165 in about a month and the daily presence of the students is about 120.

POSTAL NOTICE.—In order to expedite the delivery of unregistered postal articles for Dubai on the Arabian Coast of the Persian Gulf, where there is no post office, a special arrangement has been made under which all ordinary *unregistered* letters, post-cards, and packets intended for Dubai, which are *fully-prepaid* and addressed as follows :—"A. B.—Dubai, care of the Commander of the B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer, Muscat" will be placed in a special bundle which will be delivered at Muscat, immediately on arrival of the fast Mail Steamer from Bombay, to the Commander of the B. I. S. N Co's Subsidiary Steamer, proceeding to Dubai. Articles so addressed should be prepaid at the rates of postage applicable to Muscat.

BOMBAY TOBACCO TRADES ASSOCIATION.

Agitation amongst Native Tobacco Dealers.

A MEETING of the Bombay Country Tobacco Trades Association was held on Saturday afternoon in the house of Mr. Motilal Joogaldass Vakil at Kalbadevi, Mr. Mancharam Shivlal Mody presiding to protest against the use of the forms of declaration to be signed at the time of issuing every new license for the retail sail of country tobacco in Bombay.

The Chairman, in his remarks, stated that now a days a great many restrictions were being put in the way of the retail country tobacco sellers, to the advantage of the foreign tobacco dealers. The latter yielded a larger revenue to the Government treasury than the country tobacco, and therefore its import was being encouraged indirectly by Government, to the detriment of the country tobacco sellers, who, however, contributed largely towards the Government treasury at the same rate of duty that governed the foreign tobacco. In the declaration form for the retail sale of foreign tobacco there were practically no restrictions that need be complained of, while the country was the case in connection with the country tobacco dealers, who were made to sign several conditions which could in no way benefit Government, but served to harass the licensees themselves. One of those conditions was that the licensee was made to understand that he was to give up his present occupation, whatever it was, and should live at and manage personally his tobacco shop, failing which his license would be subject to forfeiture. If the licensee was unable to attend to his shop personally, he should prove his case to the authorities, and have a special license issued, permitting his man to work for him. In the case of the foreign tobacco dealers there was no such restriction imposed upon them. They could open their shop at one end of Bombay, and could manage it, while living in a bungalow at the other end. Now a-days shop-rents had greatly risen and how could the poor country tobacco dealers manage to live in his small dingey shop? Many had to abandon their business owing to the harassing conditions in the declaration. The Chairman could not understand why there should be such restrictions put into the way of the country tobacco sellers, while the foreign tobacco dealers were exempted from them, when they were both being governed by one and the same Tobacco Act.

After some discussion it was resolved to send a petition to the Collector of Customs, Bombay, against the conditions set forth in the declaration to be signed whenever a new license for the retail sale of country Tobacco was to be issued, In that petition it was stated that in the Tobacco Act IV of 1857 there was no express provision to empower the authorities to impose such conditions as was now being done on the licensees of the country tobacco retail shop-keepers. Such power as was vested in the persons in authority by the Abkari Act was not given by the Tobacco Act. The Tobacco Act was one and the same for the country and the foreign tobacco dealers, and to keep the distinction complained of was simply an arbitrary use of the discretionary power vested in the persons in authority.

The meeting also considered how they should celebrate the eighty-second birthday of Mr Dadabhai Navroji which falls to-morrow. It was suggested that a representative meeting be held in the Loohana Mahajan Hall and "Harikirtan" be said and if possible a congratulatory telegram be forwarded to Mr. Dadabhoy Navroji in England.

A NILGIRI correspondent writes that what Mr Brock said regarding the extinction of coffee by bug on the Nilgiris is quite unwarranted. "Some places in his charge have suffered the most, but they have been badly starved for some years, and bug—like anything else in the shape of disease would have been,—was the last straw. Adjoining coffee, with fair treatment, is resisting bug with considerable success, and in many parts of the Hills coffee is looking A 1., with no sign of bug. The green bug which frightened Mr. Brock so has been with us for years ; last year's attack was exceptionally bad in places, but I have noticed since early this year that the bug itself is very unhealthy, and gets diseased in two or three days, as a rule, after appearing on the coffee."

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol Grease, in stock at Paris India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BANANAS SETTLING DOWN AGAIN.

Lombard Street Outlook.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

A KINGSTON correspondent notes with satisfaction that the largest cargo of bananas ever taken from Jamaica was recently despatched to Manchester in Messrs. Elders and Fyffes' s.s. Renventagon. This is particularly pleasing, because since the disastrous hurricane of 1903 the banana trade has been disorganised, and "although a few of the vessels have called here within the past twelve months on their way from Costa Rica to Lancashire, it has been chiefly for the purpose of taking on board consignments of oranges." The development of the Costa Rica banana trade at the expense of Jamaica has provoked some bitter controversy, and our correspondent suggests that if Messrs. Elders and Fyffes had not seen their way to encourage Jamaican shipments "the taxpayers of the island would have been strongly tempted to give a further subsidy" to some more enterprising undertaking. However, we take it that all is well now, and we should have more bananas than ever.

In their cotton circular of August 7 Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, say that the crop usually deteriorates a good deal during August and that something of a scare may be expected. We have now got to the middle of August without any scare, and the reports of the crop have been good from all sections, with the exception of Georgia and the Carolinas. Referring to the selling induced by the Bureau report of August 3, Messrs. Hubbard say :—"This liquidation is believed to mark the end of the movement begun last March to advance prices, and has thoroughly demoralised the local trade, who were astonished that such a report should have brought about this heavy selling. A reaction has occurred, as is natural after so sharp a decline, without changing the views of the trade, who continue to look for a still further decline in values." This was written on August 7, when middling American was 5·90d., and as it is 5.56d. to-day the trade seem to have judged correctly about the further decline.

Many Lancashire firms take a natural pride in their history and accomplishments, and Messrs. M'Connell and Co., who are now a part of the Fine Spinners and Doublers' Association, have published an interesting and handsome volume with the title of "A Century of Fine Cotton Spinning." The firm dates from about 1790, and the changes in cotton spinning and to some extent in Manchester social life are illustrated by extracts from the "Manchester Mercury" and the letter-books of the firm. Among the early memoranda taken from the books of the last few years of the eighteenth century is "the cost of 100's," which is worked out as follows :—

	s.	d.
1lb. cotton	2	6
Picking wages		3
1 1-2 oz. waste		3
Carding wages		4
1oz. waste		3½
Stretching and winding		2½
1lb. roving costs	3	11 (sic)
1lb. spinning 100's	2	6½
Reeling		4½
Waste		4½
	7	2½

Perhaps what appears to be a slight mistake in addition is merely an example of the generous ease in calculating costs which prevailed before the times of acute competition. Those who are interested in the development of the cotton trade will find a good deal of curious information in this volume and some capital illustrations. It may be had from Messrs. George Falkner and Sons, Deansgate, and the price is half-a-crown.

Money, rather than Russia, has assumed the leadership of the Stock Exchange markets. Trade conditions, too, are at last beginning to have a favourable effect upon quotations for stocks and shares ; hitherto, the Board of Trade Returns for the current year have been somewhat overlooked as a factor, money being so much in profitable employment by trade circles as to give its possessors no cause to seek Stock Exchange channels for its investment. It now seems, however, as if the public, though holiday-making, were on the look-out for securities outside their own businesses ; and the pronounced strength of Colonial Inscribed stocks, Home Rails, and various Industrial departments, is a testimony to the broadening of business ; it was, however, an unhappy omen that the first day of this week's settlement should have heard the sound of the hammer in the Stock Exchange. The busy season in Throgmorton Street is traditionally supposed to begin about the beginning of September. This year the revival is starting earlier than usual, and the tide sets strongly in favour of better conditions. By the way, a Stock Exchange schooner has been doing very well at Cowes, and her owner, a well-known stock broker, is to be congratulated upon his successes.

Financial authorities outside the Stock Exchange are less inclined to prophesy an early reduction in the Bank rate than are those of Capel Court. The weakening of the New York exchange is a trimming of the danger-signal that has been suffered to burn low of late, and Consols feel its unpleasant influence. It is suggested that the banks on the other side may yet have to apply for official assistance before the end of the autumn drain, and the placing among New York bankers of an issue of United States Government 2 per cent. bonds at several points above par is a hint that the banks expect some sort of *quid pro quo* in the near future. On the other hand, money is plentiful, and fairly cheap over here. A bank lent money the other day, on no higher-class security than Steel Corporation Preferred shares, at 2 1/2 per cent. for a week ; the Consol market finds it possible to arrange short loans at 2 per cent. The contangoes on Monday were done with the utmost ease, and there was the usual difficulty in the employment of surplus funds after the early carry over had been arranged. Registered stocks cost rather more than last time in a certain number of cases, which was due to the increase in the bull, and the decrease in the bear, accounts ; but, on bearer stock, money was available in plenty at 4 per cent. This state of affairs might, of course, be very rapidly altered, particularly if markets continue to move upward irrespective of any slight rise in money charges ; but, for the time being, financial conditions are fairly easy.

This week there will be deducted the dividends from the prices of the three principal "Heavy" stocks in the Home Railway market and it is partly due to the consideration that quotations will then look cheap that they have so sharply advanced. On most of the Deferred stocks, of course, the dividends are payable annually, in January or February, and discounting of what may be declared five months hence is responsible for the rise of several points in Great Northern Deferred since the cheapness of the stock was indicated here last week. At the current prices, Home Railway Ordinary stocks can be bought to yield a few pence more than 4 per cent. a rate whose attraction is being emphasised by the long list of rises which have lifted Colonial Government stocks on to a lower level of interest return. The Board of Trade Returns, supplemented by the weekly traffic receipts of the railways, are too good for investment to ignore the Home Railway section much longer, and, if the market complaint of the business in Southern companies' stocks being mainly professional is correct, it must be admitted that the buying of other Home Railway stocks is of a more general character. Had the half-yearly meetings held within the past week or two been more encouraging to holders, the market might have blossomed into something like a state of boomlet ; but the chairman at each gathering was decidedly cautious, and there was no suggestion of lessening competition or reduction in expenses, to assist prices of the stocks in the market. Of much public interest were the various remarks anent electric and motor omnibus competition, and the London and North-Western Railway, it was announced, will build an electrically equipped line between Euston and Watford. Most of the railway companies are extending in one direction or another, so that fresh issues of capital may be fairly plentiful before the current half-year ends, and it is to be trusted that the prosperity of present traffics will not cause the boards of the various companies to relax their every energy in the causes of retrenchment and economy.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LATE MR. PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

SIXTY LAKHS GIVEN IN CHARITY.

THE funeral of the late Mr. Premchand Roychund took place on Friday evening, when his last remains were burned in the Old Sonapur burning ground. In addition to the deceased gentleman's relatives and friends, about a thousand Hindus had assembled on the occasion. Some Parsee and European gentlemen had joined the funeral procession, which included three Parsee ladies who wore black silken sarries as a symbol of mourning. The corpse was covered with a rich shawl. Along the route from Mr. Premchund's bungalow in Love Lane, Byculla, to the burning ground, silver and copper coins and grain were freely distributed. At the burning ground the deceased's friends subscribed a sum of Rs. 1,000, which will be utilised in purchasing and releasing cows from the hands of butchers.

Besides the Share Bazar and the People's Free Reading Room and Library, the Zaveri and Chowksi Bazar, the "Charitable Scales," etc., were closed for the day. A meeting of the Colaba cotton merchants, muccadums, and brokers was held on Friday evening in the Colaba Cotton Exchange Rooms, when Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas presided. The Chairman expatiated on the merits of Mr. Premchand as "a prince among merchants," remarking that his death was a loss, not only to Bombay, but to the native merchants of this country as well. On the motion of Mr. Shamjee Jivraj, seconded by Mr. Damoder Gordhandas Sukhadvalla, the meeting resolved that the Colaba Cotton Bazar and Cotton Exchange Room should be closed on Saturday as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman, and that a copy of this resolution should be forwarded to his family. A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

Under the chairmanship of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association was held on Friday evening, when the Council passed a resolution expressing sorrow at the death of Mr. Premchand and offering sympathy to his family. It was resolved that a copy of the resolution should be forwarded to the members of the family. On the receipt of a telegram announcing Mr. Premchand's death, deep and universal grief was felt and expressed in the Jain community and the native public of Surat city. Arrangements were being made to hold a public meeting to send a letter of condolence to the deceased's family and for taking steps to perpetuate his memory. The shops in the Chowk Bazar, the Jain Dnyan Prasarak Reading Room and Library, etc., in Surat, were closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. Funeral ceremonies were conducted at the house of Mr. Saraswalla.

We mentioned in Saturday's paper the principal charities of the deceased gentleman, but are now enabled to give an authentic list, which shews that his total charities amounted to no less a sum than rupees sixty lakhs. The deceased gave Rs. 6,25,000 in all to the Bombay University authorities for the University Library and the Rajabai Clock Tower, which were designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott. He gave Rs. 4,25,000 to the Calcutta University authorities ; Rs. 5,00,000 to the Roychund Dipchand Boarding and Lodging House in Bombay at different times ; Rs. 80,000 to the Ahmedabad Training College ; Rs. 65,000 to the Surat Dharamsalla ; Rs 60,000 to the Frere Fletcher Girls' School in Bombay ; Rs. 50,000 for the Scottish Orphanage in Malim ; Rs. 40,000 to the Junaghad Girnar's Talati Dhurmasalla ; Rs. 30,000 to the Roychand Deepchand Library in Broach ; Rs. 20,000 to the Roychand Dipchand Girls School in Surat ; Rs. 20,000 to the Gujerat Vernacular Society ; Rs. 20,000 to the Anand Dharmsalla ; Rs. 10,000 to the Surat Swami Vastal ; Rs. 10,000 to the Alexandra Native Girls' English School in Bombay ; Rs. 5,000 to the Broach Library. Besides these, Mr. Premchand contributed handsomely to the J. N. Petit Institute in Bombay, the Royal Asiatic Society's Library, the Native General Library, Tarangajee's Dhurmsalla, etc. Mr. Premchand also contributed six lakhs of Rupees for building Dhurmsallas, wells, tanks in seventy-six villages in Gujerat and Kathiawar ; and from eighty to ten lakhs of rupees for the Jain Derasara. During the rage of the "Share Mania", he presented some 225 shares of the Back Bay Reclamation Company—each of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000 with a premium nearly Rs. 50,000—to his native friends and co-religionists. He gave away Rs. 250,000 in the way of affording encouragement to native students, minor schools and libraries. His private charities to the poor in the hey-day of his prosperity amounted to Rs. 8,000 a month ; and subsequently to at least Rs. 3,000 a month. Mr. Premchand further contributed Rs. 2,50,000 for affording succour and relief to poor and distressed Jain brethren in Surat and other mofussil towns ; Rs. 1,50,000 for the feasts given to Jains and for facilities to them to perform pilgrimages ; and like a good and liberal-hearted master, he gave Rs. 1,90,000 in the way of presents and relief to his own private servants. The authentic list of Mr. Premchund's charities, which we have been enabled to obtain, shews that they amounted to the munificent sum of rupees sixty lakhs.

As stated in our last issue of the state of frenzy into which all Bombay was thrown by the promotion of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, of which Mr. Premchand was the leading spirit. He also promoted the Frere and Mazagon Land and Reclamation Companies. The Victoria Reclamation Company connected with the Victoria Bunder, etc.

The price of land in consequence ran up enormously ; other land companies were started, and were greatly encouraged by the Government. The cotton trade also poured enormous wealth into Bombay, during this period, when the cotton supply from America was cut off by the Civil War. The average annual export of cotton from Bombay during those years was valued at £21,582,847. Such was the state to excitement in Bombay in those days, and such were some of the ingenious schemes devised for amassing fortunes, of which Mr. Premchund was the prime mover. He acquired a wide spread renown, consequent on his brilliant success, through the slow exercise of honest industry, and was credited with a genius and faculty for business. Mr. Premchund's individual interests occupied every available moment of the day, and, to provide against the importunities of those people who were struck with a natural desire to acquire wealth, he was obliged to have a sentry, or porter, placed at his gate to prevent people from encroaching on his valuable time. So eager were the people to interview Mr. Premchund, that they went so far as to offer bribes to his porter of Rs. 300 or Rs. 400, to be allowed to see him for a few moments only. With all the wealth at his command, Mr. Premchund Roychund was not forgetful of the needy and poor. While the war in America lasted, the cotton trade in Bombay induced heavy speculation. All the cotton that the Guzerat district could produce was bought up by him in the hope that the great Civil War would last ; but the crash came in the spring of 1865, when a telegram announced the surrender of Lee's army and the practical termination of the war. This brought ruin and distress to Bombay. The price of Indian cotton came down with a run, and hundreds were ruined, millions of money vanished as if by magic, and Mr. Premchund Roychund was helpless to prevent it. The wealth he had gathered disappeared faster than he had collected it. Undaunted, however, by this terrible calamity, Mr. Premchund brought all his faculties into play again, and started in business once more, as a broker. By his perseverance, coupled with honest dealings and indefatigable zeal and energy, he succeeded in retrieving the greater part of his lost fortune, and he stood once more, among the wealthy brokers of Bombay. Mr. Premchund was naturally gifted with a genius for business, so much so, that, in all his dealings, whether in stocks or shares, gold, silver, opium, cotton, bills of exchange, or any other security on the markets, he was never known to have recourse to a note book of any kind or to record his transactions, the average total value of which daily amounted to some lakhs of rupees. All these he retained in his memory till the close of business each evening, when dictated to his clerks all the transactions of the day, never forgetting an item. Mr. Premchund was of an active and daring nature. He was credited with being a courageous man, caring little for pomp or show. Closely following the religion of his ancestors, his principal characteristics were promptness in business matters, and liberal donations towards charity.

NATIVE PRESS COMMENTS.

THE columns of the vernacular journals are filled with long notices, describing the eventful career of Mr. Premchand Roychand.

The *Parsi* writes :—We regret to record the death of Mr. Premchand Roychand, the well-known Jain Philantrophist and Stock-broker of this city, which took place on Friday last. Mr. Premchand Roychand was one of the prominent figures in the commercial circles of Bombay and was regarded by all as a man of unrivalled business capacity and incorruptible integrity. He began life on a small scale as an exchange and share-broker about fifty years ago. An extremely shrewd and persevering man, he steadily rose in his business, till, towards the early sixties, he became one of the wealthiest and most influential members of his class. During the cotton crisis of the sixties, his speculations cost him dearly, but his unerring instinct for business, which almost amounted to genius, coupled with his untiring industry, soon enabled him to retrieve his lost fortune and place himself again in his former position in the commercial world of Bombay. His charity and liberality, his compassion towards the sufferings of the animal world at large, and his honest and sincere patriotism showed themselves in the many ways he utilised his wealth. His munificent gift of over six lakhs to the Bombay University for the erection of the University Library and the Rajabai Clock Tower, and his liberal donation of three lakhs to the Calcutta University for the institution of the "Premchund Roychund Studentship," to name two only of his prominent benefactions, will for a long time entitle him to the gratitude of his countrymen. In his death Bombay has lost within the course of a month a second worthy citizen from her midst.

The *Indu Prakash* remarks :—The death of Shet Premchand Roychand has removed from amongst us not only a typical business man, but a typical Bombay Philanthropist of the good old kind also. Our Local contemporaries are full of long accounts of the Share Bazar mania of the early sixties, and the prominent figure cut in more ways than one by Shet Premchand in the mad rush after money and the inevitable crash that followed. After such a fall as that, it required a heart of steel to face the world and successfully rebuilt the shattered fortunes, as Shet Premchand did. But one trait even of his risky business and adventurous commerciality is worth special note. Shet Premchand often suffered, but he always made it his concern to see that the poor who had deposited their money with him never lost by his speculation. Nowhere was money deposited with greater confidence by the poor than at the *pedhi* of Sheth Premchand. His career, with its financial adventures, and full of the struggles of an intrepid heart, may well compare with the tales of frenzied finance that come from America, except that it is not tainted by that fraud and *inhumanity* which *distinguish* the movers of the American orgies of speculation. His living concern for the poor, his deep religiousness, his charity that, with all his falls and rises, yet amounted to over twenty lakhs, all these distinctly mark him out as a sturdy Hindoo financier of the type, that has now almost disappeared. It has been said that to a hundred men who can stand adversity, there is not one who can stand prosperity without losing head. Sheth Premchand was one of those balanced level-headed men who, in prosperity, are great in humility, while adversity never crushes them, but only helps to bring out in relief the best that is in them.

CLOSING OF SCHOOLS AND MARKETS ETC., IN SURAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, SEPTEMBER 1.

The news of the death of the well-known Share Broker, Premchund Roychund, reached us yesterday afternoon. The Chokbazar, Kapad Market, Gopipura Zaveri Bazar, and Fakirbhai Premchund Library were all closed. And to-day, besides the above-mentioned, the Zaveri Matigan Kanta, the Jain Pathshala, the Jain Libraries, the Jain Girls' Schools, the Roychund Dipchund Girls' Schools, the Marvadi Grain Market, the Lakad Bazar of Nanpura, etc., were also closed in memory of the deceased. A Jain Sangh was held this morning at the Vadalchoista Apasara, when Mr. Rikhavlal Jaichand proposed to send a *delasa-ptra* to the deceased's son Kikabhai. The proposition was seconded by Messrs. Chunilal Surchand and Premchund Jaichund and carried. Mr. Sithavlal also moved to call a public meeting in memory of the deceased.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF SEPTEMBER 2, 1856.]

HERE is another surprise, not an agreeable one we fear, for the monied interests of India, especially the holders of 3½ and 4 per cent. Company's papers :—

NOTIFICATION.

Territorial Department.—Finance Notice is hereby given that a New Government Loan will be opened on the 1st of September 1856, bearing interest at Four and a Half per Cent, guaranteed for Ten Years, and subject in other respects of Terms and Conditions of the Three and a Half per Cent. Loan, which will be closed from the date above specified.

Tenders for the New Loan will be received, and acknowledgments granted in the usual form bearing interest from the 28th February next.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council,

H. Young, Officiating Secretary, Bombay, Castle, 31st August 1856 to Government.

There will be great grumbling at this financial operation of the Government, but we dare say the public will subscribe to it pretty freely.

A telegraphic Message received from Calcutta yesterday mentions that 4 per cent. paper had fallen to 13 per cent. discount there on the announcement of the new loan.

RETALIATION.—We have been pestered by an Oil-man, carrying on business in London, who will insist upon sending us his price current twice a month, for which we have to pay postage. We have tried to put a stop to the nuisance by sending back his advertisement *via* Marseilles—bearing but it will not do. We have at last determined to send him the Dacca News which we hope will prove as nauseous to him as his broad-sheets do to us. He keeps asking us How are we off for Sardines. We never eat a sardine in our life, and never intend to do so. If we receive a cheque for a handsome sum, in return for this number of the paper, we shall reveal the name of our enemy the Oilman, who will thereby be advertised much more effectually, than he can be by sending us a sheet of paper, which we invariably consign to the rubbish basket.

KURRACHEE HARBOUR.—There has been some more bungling with the shipping. The *Calypso* which arrived the other day, was brought into the harbour by Mr. Brown, the assistant pilot, and touched the bar in crossing it. She was at first anchored at the guard vessel, but as it was found inconvenient to discharge her cargo at such a distance from Keemaree she was subsequently brought up nearer the pier, and in changing her place of anchorage, whilst under the charge of the same officer, she grounded again, and did not get off until the next tide. In consequence of these mishaps the consignees of the vessel, Messrs. Tuback and Co., made an application to the Commissioner for a Committee of Survey to examine and report both upon her external and internal condition with a view to ascertain any damage she may have sustained. Colonel Jacob, with great promptitude has kindly acceded to the requests of the Agents, by ordering a Committee to assemble forthwith. It is composed of Mr. Dalzell, Deputy Collector of Customs, Lieutenant Etheridge, Acting Port Officer, and Mr. Amos, the Freight Agent. We shall not fail to lay the result of their investigation before our readers in due course. It is to be hoped that their inquiries will not be confined simply to the atual state of the vessel, but will likewise extend to the cause of her grounding on two occasions. This is desirable as it may exonerate the parties whom blame is at present attributable. The succession of untoward accidents that has happened to our shipping arrivals this year, will operate to the serious injury of our trade, and unless some measures are taken to prevent a recurrence of them, we must still be content to have our English goods brought to us *via* Bombay. That there is a remedy for this unfortunate state of matters, is quite patent to the public, but whether the Government will attempt it or allow our affairs to be mismanaged as they have been remains to be seen.

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NOTICE.

PRIVATE LETTERS, PARCELS, AND TELEGRAMS FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, which CANNOT be DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, KIRKEE, by 6-30 a.m., on 5th September, 1906, should be addressed "BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any Post Town until 10th Setpember, 1906 when they should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, KIRKEE.

2. OFFICIAL communications for HIS EXCELLENCY should continue to be Addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, KIRKEE.

J. H. DU BOULAY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency The Governor of Bombay.

Dated Ganeshkhind, 30th August, 1906.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPT. 3, 1906.

PIUS X. AND THE FRENCH CHURCHES.

THE Papal Encyclical to the Archbishops and Bishops of France is not such a trenchant document as the telegraphic summaries would lead us to suppose. It was issued in pursuance of an undertaking, given after the passing of the French Separation Law, that His Holiness the Pope would, at a fitting time, indicate what might seem to him ought to be done to defend and preserve the religion of France. The matter was allowed to wait until the present time, it is explained, "by reason not only of the importance of this great question, but also and above all, by reason of the quite special charity which binds us to you and to all your interests, because of the unforgettable services rendered to the Church by your nation." Without hesitation the Holy Father condemns the Separation Law as iniquitous and asserts that it is wholly impossible for the religious associations, as established by the French law to be admitted without a violation of the sacred rights, pertaining to the very life of the Church. "While the law remains what it is," continues the letter, "we declare that it is not permissible to try this other kind of associations as long as it is not established in a sure and legal manner that the divine constitution of the Church, the immutable rights of the Roman Pontiff and of the Bishops, and their authority over the necessary property of the Church, particularly over the sacred edifices, shall be irrevocably vested in the said associations in full security. To desire the contrary is impossible for us. It would be to betray the sanctity of our office without bringing peace to the Church of France. It remains, therefore, for you, venerable brothers, to set yourselves to the work, to employ all means which the law recognizes as within the rights of all citizens to organize religious worship." It is a long document, but, although the Pope expresses himself in unequivocal language, there is nothing in it which can be construed as an incentive to direct, much less violent, resistance of the law. It is rather an inspiration to earnest Catholics to combine together and strive for the amendment or repeal of the law which has produced the present rupture between Church and State. The French Bishops have replied, confirming all the condemnations the Encyclical contains, and affirming the fidelity of the Catholics of France to their faith and their resolution to obey the Holy Father. Probably they would fain there were more unanimity of feeling and zeal among the Catholics of France. Had there been, we should already have heard of active developments. But the general impression is that there is no reason to fear a religious war, that the Pope having left various palpable loopholes for compromise some form of *modus vivendi* will soon be arrived at.

The French Secular Press has, we think, been unnecessarily violent in its criticisms of the Encyclical, that is if it sincerely wishes for a peaceful solution of the problem. The *Temps* certainly makes no effort towards conciliation. It recalls "recent signs of the predominance at the Vatican of a spirit of intolerance, the final expression of which has been delayed, only because a certain deference was necessary towards the French Catholics, the immense majority of whom wished indeed to benefit by those really liberal dispositions inscribed in the Separation Law." But the *Temps*, though influential, is fortunately not all powerful. Other journals will combine in the endeavour to preserve order and to bring about an amicable settlement. That they will succeed we do not doubt, for the Pope has specifically impressed upon the French clergy the desirability of organising public worship in conformity with the common law of their country and of adopting no seditious or violent policy. It is to be regretted, therefore, that religious journals, prominent among which are mentioned the *Croix* and the *Univers*, have struck a keynote of challenge. The least religious of papers have responded in the manner most to be expected but least to be desired. The *Lanterne* clamours for immediate reprisals and urges Parliament to abrogate the clause by which it invested the Church property in the new public worship associations. "Those clericals, whose intolerence has done so much harm to this country for thirty-five years," writes the *Republique Francaise*, "are inciting to war but the immense majority of public opinion remains calm and looks forward to some reasonable settlement of the situation, in which Government has on its side the advantage of being called upon to apply what the well-known critic, M. Ernest Charles, called to-day the most popular law voted in France, under the Third Republic." The new separation law, however, does not come into force until the middle of December, so there is ample time in which to conceive acceptable methods of working and to frustrate the efforts of agitators to produce an undesirable situation.

In anticipation of what may occur in December, many of better class journals unite in pointing out that the duty of the Government is to thwart the tactics of the agitators who would like to use the encyclical as a political weapon against the Republic, which was certainly never contemplated or intended. Their action, however may be somewhat discounted by the letter of a Rome correspondent of the *Petit Parisien*, who reports a conversation with an eminent prelate. Three weeks ago, said that ecclesiastic, whose name is not given, the Pope was bent on conciliation and orders were given to MM. Gaspari and Sardi to draw up a document in that sense. But since then two events occurred which completely reversed his decision. One was the resistance of the Spanish Government to the insistance of the Vatican in regard to Religious Orders. The other was the all but overt rebellion of the Italian Christian Democrats. These two events, it is stated, were interpreted by Pius X. as a direct consequence of the example given by France. This movement, the Pope is alleged to have declared, "must not be allowed to continue, but must be nipped in the bud." Credence had been given to the statement, as it finds corroboration in the assertion of the *Echo de Paris*, that the Papal decision was due to the conviction that the act of the French Government is merely the "beginning of a movement which will travel round the world within the next twenty years. The Holy See feels bound, therefore, while there is yet time, to arrest this movement at the frontiers of France." So far the French Minister of Public Worship is disinclined to make any concessions, holding that the French Separation Law gives much greater liberty to the Church than it enjoys in Germany. And that really appears to be the case. But what is necessary or desirable in Germany may be utterly inapplicable in France, and it is possible that the French Government will adhere to their determination. Unless some kind of modification can be agreed upon, further action designed against the Church, may be adopted, though the most probable attitude will be that expressed in the words of M. Valle, the ex-Minister of Justice, who presided over the Senatorial Committee on the Separation Bill. "The Government will make no concessions. The only thing to be done is to remain quietly in our positions."

INDIAN JAIL INDUSTRIES. AFTER twenty years the Government of India have re-considered the subject of industries in jails with special reference to their influence on local industries. The conditions are far different from those existing in 1882-6 when the last full consideration was gvien to the question, and in the interim has been a great increase in the extent of private interprise in the manufactures with which jails are chiefly concerned. The long letter issued by the Government of India to the Local Governments, calling for views on the subject would seem to leave little for the latter to suggest. Definite lines are laid down for guidance and the chief duty of the Local Governments will be to see how nearly the existing conditions can be made to conform with those now suggested. Obviously the time has arrived when jail industries should cease to gain special fostering care to the detriment of local manufacturers. And in this connection the Government of India is wise in looking at the matter in its broadest aspect and realising that the increase in the means of communication has to a great extent altered the meaning of the word local. Thus when a jail is chiefly engaged on a special industry its reformation must be made with due regard to the exigencies of the industry in other parts of India which are affected. The question resolves itself, therefore, into how far jail industries are to be supported by Government, and how far are they to be allowed to compete in the open market." It is easy to see the enormous advantage gained by the conditions under which the prisoners work. Production can be much cheaper than in the private factory and, in any case should a manufacturer be able to put in a lower tender than the jail, yet the latter, because they are not primarily profit making concerns, can sell at a rate lower than cost price in order to save their position and reduce the cost of maintenance as much as possible.

It cannot be overlooked, however, that some form of industry is essential in jails. We are faced, therefore, with the necessity of carrying on the established industries, in such a manner as to make them pay a reasonable portion of the cost of jail maintenance, without prejudicing existing workers and the chances of other factories which might spring up. The question of carpet-making is put on one side for exactly the same reasons as it was at the previous consideration of the subject and its treatment in similar way at present is justified by the knowledge that the work done in jails is doing much to keep the industry alive on artistic lines. Furniture manufacture however is a very different thing. With the general tendency of the population there is no ground for fear that furniture-making will become other than prosperous, and improvement along artistic lines is far more likely to be gained by the work of technical education, in whatever form it may be adopted, than by the example set by jails. Having decided these general points the Government is faced with the question how to fix a standard of competition. One method suggested is to call for tenders in the open market and then ask the jails to supply the articles at the lowest rate tendered. This is obviously unfair and is discarded and little faith is put in the system of making enquiries as to existing rates on the ground that there would inevitably be the comparison between the retail and the manufacturer's charges which would work to the benefit of the jails. The question is by no means easy of setttlement but the most reasonable suggestion is to make the Jail Department tender first and then to call for tenders from the market, allotting the contract according to the offers made.

In 1882 the principle was laid down that tenders should be called for in the open market and the contract given to the jail only if the price quoted were lower, than all the other tenders made, or if, for some special reasons, it was considered inadvisable to accept the lower tenders. It may be objected, points out the letter of Government, that this procedure might result in a jail being unable to dispose at all of the articles produced by it and being forced to adopt some other form of industry. This is not necessarily a disadvantage because there is no reason why Government should maintain an unprofitable jail industry when the articles could be obtained cheaper from the manufacturers. On the other hand there might, in some cases, be a danger that, when the jails had been driven out of the field, the price might be put up against Government. The cost of changing from one form of industry to another would also in some cases be considerable. Again, it has to be remembered that convicts must be employed on some form of productive industry and that the articles produced are to be disposed of in some way. It follows that the consuming Departments of Government must take the produce of the jails whether the manufacturers can produce similar articles more cheaply or not. The whole letter from Government can be summed up that unfair competition cannot be tolerated. It being granted that the prisoners must work, and that the jails must be run as economically as possible, it still remains that to give them undue preference is equivalent to levying a tax on certain individuals instead of spreading it over the revenue. Therefore the decision that jails are not to be turned into factories by the addition of large steam plant must find general favour. As to what should be done to lower jail competition when its existence is detrimental to a public trade, the idea of utilising the jails for experiments with dying industries is admirable. But Government must remember that the cost of changing the industries will be heavy and the changes must mean that, for a considerable time, the Department will be a far heavier drain on the Revenue than it has been in recent years..

PREMIERS AND THEIR WIVES. EVERYONE will sympathise with the Premier in the loss he has sustained by the death of Lady Campbell-Bannerman. It must be a severe blow to a statesman to lose the woman who has lived with him and for him through good and ill report for the best part of half a century. Lady Campbell-Bannerman shared her husband's triumphs, and solaced him in his moments of gloom—moments which must have been frequent in the life of the leader of a party which for nearly twenty years was in Opposition. During those days the glory of the politics of the time fell to the share of Lord Salisbury, and he was equally blessed in his consort, and rarely absent from her except when in the Upper House. He did not long survive her loss, for their attachment to each other was great. Theirs was a true love match, and most people know the story of how the then Lord Robert Cecil braved the censure of his family by marrying the daughter of Mr. Justice Alderson, and had to resort to writing for the Press in order to keep the wolf from the door in consequence. Lord Robert in due course became Marquess of Salisbury and thrice Prime Minister of England, and all his life his devotion to the Judge's daughter whom he had married in his impecunious days was one of his noblest traits, the more so as Lady Salisbury was never a beauty, her attractions being rather those of mind and heart. Curiously enough, they lived together in the bonds of affection for almost exactly the same length of time which Providence has allowed to the Premier of to-day and his now deceased lady. Both these two great men owed not a little of their success to the inspiration of their spouses. So it was with Mr. Gladstone. But in his case beauty had something to do with it, for Mrs. Gladstone was one of the pretty daughters of Sir Stephen Glynn, Bart., and the Grand Old Man was never tired of dwelling upon the days of his courtship, when he confessedly lived in that more or less maudlin condition which used to be supposed to be the proper state for a young bachelor for a few months prior to his marriage. It is impossible to escape the conviction that for a would-be a Prime Minister a happy married state is necessary to success. Our last Premier, Mr. Balfour, is unmarried, and if there was one trait which was more conspicuous than another in the character of the Laird of Whittingehame it was a lack of backbone—a sort of indifference to things in general which marriage with a "twin soul" would have dispelled like the morning mist at sunrise. Lord Rosebery too, might have been a giant in the political world of to-day, had he not had the misfortune to lose his wife when his career was in the bud. An ambitions spouse would probably never have allowed him to retire to plough a lonely furrow. She would have used all her arts to calm the chagrined breast in moments of defeat; she would have used her gentle suasion when her husband grew weary of the dissensions in his camp, and would have urged him ever onwards to the political empyrean, and have pointed the moral of perseverance and the silver lining to the cloud. But such was not to be. Lord Rosebery never remarried after the death of his Countess sixteen years ago, and the incentive to a vigorous career in politics which the wedded state would have given him was lost. And so Lord Rosebery, once Prime Minister, while still on the right side of sixty, finds himself politically on the shelf.

THE R. I. M. S. Dufferin, will sail for Karachi with the 94th Russell's Infantry, on the 6th instant.

THE proprietors of *The Englishman* who reduced the price of the paper recently to two annas have now issued a notice that the price is to be further reduced to one anna. How far distant is the time when India will have its half-anna morning paper?

AN old Dutch bell that had hung for years in the Fort at Trincomalee has been sent to Colombo, in the dismantling that took place, and has been hung outside Braybrooke Hall, the residence of Brigadier-General and Mrs R. C. B. Lawrence. The bell is of medium size and its interest lies in its antiquity as the date it bears is 1768.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. & O. Company's Mail steamer Moldavia, were—Sir Francis Maclean, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice of Calcutta, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rampini, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harrington, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Caspersz, Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Bourne, Major the Hon. C. G. Mrs. Bruce, and Mr. F. Pratt, I. C. S.

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphs to us from Poona that a picnic party had a very narrow escape whilst motoring between Poona and Karakwasla yesterday. The chauffeur, a native, evidently lost control of the machine which fell over the khud at side of the road, a drop of about five feet, and the car was completely overturned. Fortunately none of the passengers was seriously injured.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us of a report that recently there was an unfortunate affair at Ahmednagar where two men were killed. It seems that a policeman was endeavouring to arrest six Bhils near the famine camp when the inhabitants rushed to their rescue. A revolver was fired into the air to deter the mob in their rush, but it only excited them with the result given above. It would seem that no official news has yet reached Bombay on the subject.

ON Saturday evening the Amateur Pierrot Troupe gave on entertainment at the European General Hospital. Owing to want of time the programme given consisted of only the first part of the entertainment which has been arranged for the Town Hall to-morrow and Wednesday, and this consisting entirely of solos and choruses was much enjoyed by the audience of patients and Nurses. Each item was well rendered by the soloist, and upon the smart way in which the chorus was worked it was evident to everybody that more than the usual care had been taken in training the Troupe. The services of the band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, under the direction of Mr. Mallandaine were kindly lent by Lieutenant Colonel Sarjant and Officers, and Mr. Seymour Dove occupied his usual post at the piano. The box office is at Messrs. Seymour Dove and Co. and the plan is rapidly filling up.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

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FOOTBALL AND ITS PLAYERS.

HOW FORWARDS WIN GAMES,

BY

HOWRD SPENCER

(Of the English International XI., Captain of Aston Villa.)

WHILE it is axiomatic that the half-back section must be the back-bone of every team, and the presence of strong backs is indispensable, there is no chance of success unless the aggressive section of the eleven is satisfactory. While backs save games, only forwards can win them. Mere defence is not exhilarating to the man who wants to see his team win, and while careful heed must always be taken as to your defence, a certain amount of goal-getting ability has to be manifested if you are to achieve a normal measure of success in your games. It is the forwards, then, that we must look to. Let the halves and even the backs give consideration to the question of aiding their forwards in their offensive work, for a forward line which has to make its own openings cannot expect to do well; but briskness in attack is of special value in that while it is calculated to produce goals it also effectually prevents the other side from obtaining them. In this way a strong forward line is in a sense a sure defence, for if you are attacking, your own backs must have a light time.

CHANGING CONDITIONS.

The forwards should always think their game out carefully. There is, and always will be, a great amount of haphazard play; some men are slow to grasp the theory of a game. If they thought more we should see better football. We should not then have to watch forwards adopting, on a wet and sticky playing piece, tactics which can only succeed on a stretch of dry fast turf. They should adapt themselves to the prevailing conditions. I have seen games lost because forwards would persist in passing and repassing and toying and dallying with the ball on a treacherous surface. The result was that half their passes went wrong; how could they expect anything else to happen? You will see this time after time in the course of a season. We footballers are apt to lay ourselves open to the charge of learning our lessons slowly. I know no greater gift that a footballer can have than that of adaptability. Conditions are constantly changing from week to week; nay, they often change during the progress of a game. When sides are well balanced, when it is a near thing between them, it is the men who can forsake stereotyped and characteristic tactics and adopt new methods that bring victory to their team.

For instance, take the game in which a gale of wind is blowing. Now a gale of wind should be a very valuable ally, yet I have seen games in which the smallest possible advantage has accrued to one side (or both) from the assistance of the breeze. Why? Simply because the men did not adapt their play to the exigencies of the position. When they shot they neglected to gauge the force or intensity of the wind, and in seven cases out of ten the ball sailed high over the head of the goalkeeper, who, prior to seeing the shot made, had been dreading the on-coming of the ball. It is by no means a common thing to see a team fail to utilise a high wind properly; indeed, I might also go so far as to say that comparatively rarely is the maximum amount of assistance obtained from a hurricane. Only defenders can tell how awkward it is to have long dropping shots carried towards you by a choppy and fitful wind. There is every excuse for the back or the goalkeeper who is found to be at fault under such trying conditions. But it is easy for forwards to fail to utilise the ally in question, and very thankful backs are when they find forwards so blessed constantly kicking too strongly.

A STRENGTHENED DEFENCE.

There is no more valuable art for a forward string to study than that of mixing up their game. The short passing game, as adopted by Preston North End and continued with such wonderful skill by Sunderland and Aston Villa, revolutionised football. But in the early days the defenders had not learned the value of combination. There was combination in attack but none—or little—in defence. Originally football was played with eight forwards, a half-back, a back and a goalkeeper, and every change that I can recall has been in the direction of the strengthening of the defence. Next we had the two backs and the two halves, then came one back and the three halves, and finally we have the two backs and the three halves. And not only that, but these three lines of defence have combined in a way which has greatly discounted the chances of the forwards. I often hear old players and supporters say what wonderful fellows the old-time forwards were, and how they would play havoc with League backs and goalkeepers if they could return and take the field once more. Far be it from me as a representative of purely modern football to decry the heroes of the past, but if those old forwards, who, in their day, were permitted to run loose, were to return they would find a defence awaiting them which might possibly surprise them. In saying this I am not glorifying the individual, but am rather extolling the system of combination in defence which has made the art of goal-getting anything but a simple one. The old forward had, as often as not, only to beat one man to score, but two defenders will out-wit the finest individual forward known, two defenders acting in unison I mean, of course.

MIX UP YOUR GAME.

But to return to my point of the forwards mixing up their game. If anyone were to ask me which I thought best, the short passing game, or the long passing game, or the three inside men game, or any other special phase of forward tactics, I should be like the Scotchman and return a rather dubious answer. Each team must decide which suits it best, but I am tempted to say that no one kind of forward play should ever satisfy an attacking line. A game which will come off one day will fail the next, and therefore it is that the greatest sides of the present day are those who can change their tactics at will, and who, (putting it in a better way) can mix up their game in a way likely to bewilder their opponents. It is rather mystifying to take the field against a team whose tactics, you flatter yourself, you know, and then find that they are doing something quite foreign to their traditions. A forward five who have found certain tactics to give good results would be foolish indeed if they went on to the field and started upon a different game altogether. But if, on the other hand, the team find that their methods are not paying, then it is their obvious duty to adopt tactics of another type in the hope that they will pay.

A CASE IN POINT.

I suppose as much copy has been written in regard to the Cup Final between Aston Villa and Newcastle as any match played in the history of football has called forth. And rightly, too, because there was a great deal to be said about the game. Aston Villa have for many long years been identified, in a sense, with the close passing game. But close passing did not win that Cup Final; it was the long passing game which proved so deadly. It proved deadly because it upset Newcastle's preconceived notions as to what they would have to meet. I well remember how elated Mr. W. I. Basset, of West Bromwich Albion, was at the victory of the Villa, partly because the Midland team had shown superiority to their rivals in the Cup Final, and partly because the game Aston Villa played recalled to his mind the peculiar type of football exemplified by West Bromwich Albion at the time that Basset was one of the greatest exponents of football. I have heard Basset speak convincingly against those who insinuated that the Albion's style was of the kick and rush order, and that it lacked the science of their opponents. It was Basset's contention that while he would not compare West Bromwich Albion's football to that of Preston North End, there was far more science in it than the average spectator was disposed to see therein, or indeed was able to see. There was plenty of method about West Bromwich Albion's football. The long swinging centres, in the execution of which Basset excelled, were always perfectly met by the men on the opposite wing, and there was a general understanding among the men which may not have been evident to the casual observer. Merely because the ball seemed to fly about the field a good deal it was not fair to destinate the style as of the kick and rush order. At any rate, it is rather significant that so fine a judge of football as Mr. Basset, should recognise in Aston Villa's methods that day a close resemblance to the style which also served the Albion in good stead in their Cup-winning days.

AN UNCONVENTIONAL UNDERSTANDING.

It is always a mistake to keep the ball too close. You should never adopt tactics which quickly become apparent and let the opposing defenders know what they will have to do. From what I have heard good judges say I conclude that the mystifying methods of the New Zealand footballers were one of the chief causes of the failure of the opposing back divisions to hold them. Whereas most Rugby teams had been accustomed to pass on certain regulation lines, the New Zealanders always seemed to have some little tricks up their sleeves. Oftentimes I have seen teams which showed a wonderful skill in passing and repassing, and who yet fell victims to strong defenders against whom they came in contact. You never want passing overdone, more especially in the vicinity of goal, because forwards must expect to find defenders numerous when a team has been under pressure for some minutes.

WIT WINS.

There are, and must be, certain canons of forward play, but the greatest footballers are, after all, those who are ingenious in their methods and who make a careful study of the methods of the men whom they have to confound. You expect the flying wing man to lie wide, and to be content to let other men do the bulk of the work for him. You do not expect to find him lying back among the defenders; if any forward has to do that let it be the inside man. You expect the inside man to be a feeding machine and a shooting machine combined; not either one or the other exclusively. You expect the centre to open out the game well on every occasion, unless indeed, he sees his chance of going for a goal, and the man who passes, when he sees a chance of darting off and possibly scoring, is one who comes under the football criminal code. But apart from these accepted canons, there exists a wide field for the utilisation of those gifts of observation which the quick-witted man is endowed with, and it is the quick-witted man that we want, and it is the quick-witted man who will excel. The backs are there to be beaten and in the abstract they should be beaten, providing only that the men opposed to them are skilful enough. I see no reason why more goals should not be scored, even allowing for all that I have said in regard to the perfecting of combination in defence. After all, the possibilities of the game are rather with the forwards than the backs.

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HYDERABAD NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, AUGUST 30.

THE Hyderabad Contingent were "At Home" on the 22nd instant at their Mess in Bolarum. The dining-room had been very artistically arranged with small tables Chinese lanterns hung from the roof, and the shaded lamps on the tables gave that subdued light which is always so becoming. The room, which is a large-sized one, was decorated with crotons and plants and shewed off the very handsome carved screens to advantage. Thanks are due to Mr. Morgan for all his efforts in getting up the *Cafe Chantant* and it is matter for regret that so many were unable to attend on account of the weather. The rain came down in torrents just at the time people were starting from Hyderabad and Secunderdad and it required a stout heart to face the elements. I do not think more than a hundred were present where three hundred were expected, but those who did go were repaid by the artistic merits of the programme. Mr. Morgan's song "Stell loie wie nacht" was very well rendered and Herr Schmidt gave us a very good violin solo. All were sorry that there were no ladies taking part in the concert as there is so much talent both at Bolarum and at Trimulgherry. The unhealthiness of the year has had a great deal to answer for in the meagre attendance at any reunions.

2ND Q. O. RAJPUTS.

On Saturday, the 2nd Q. O. Rajputs were "At Home" beyond Lalaguda. There were several ladies riding in the Paper Chase, Mrs. and Miss Cowie, Miss Bicknell, Miss Hog, etc. The course was a very nice one and the greenness of the fields and the mist occasionally coming up gave quite an English appearance to everything. The day had been cloudy with occasional showers. Fortunately the weather held up during the chase and allowed us to have some refreshment, after which the rain came down in earnest and soaked through the tents. I fancy very few reached home dry. There was a very fair attendance considering the forbidding aspect of the weather, and all of us enjoyed the outing and were pleased to see quite a fresh part of the country. We were much interested in watching Captain Osman Yar-ud-Dowlah driving his coach and team of six. He handles the ribbons well and brought the coach up in grand style. Lieutenant Jarvis came in first in the first race and was closely followed by Captain Cowey. In the second race Major Smith had a dead heat with Nawab Hamed Yar Jung.

THE PRIME MINISTER.

We are glad to hear that the Minister is much better and we hope the change of air will do him good from Moul Ali.

THE CLUB DANCE.

On Saturday the Club dance came off in torrents of rain and it was surprising to find so many ladies present in spite of the inclemency of the weather. Dancing was kept up late and every one seemed to enjoy it. There were a great many ladies present. Miss Jack looking very well in pale blue. She will be very much missed as she returns to England on Thursday. Mrs. Garger in white and Mrs. Cowey in pink. Mrs. Hankin looked very handsome in cream silk and Mrs. Patton Bethune in green.

GENERAL HEALTH.

I am glad to hear that the station is now more healthy. This last heavy rain has washed away the flies, which have been greatly the cause of sickness. Major Arnold is better and has left for England. So many officers who were on the sick-list are now convalescent.

THE LATE MR. GRIBBLE.

I very much regret the death from an attack of dysentery of Mr. Gribble, which occurred on Monday the 27th instant. He had only been ill a few days and his death came as a shock to everyone, as he had many friends in Hyderabad. His funeral was largely attended, the procession being much augmented by the Freemasons who followed the coffin, on which had been placed many floral tributes. Mr. Gribble, who was a High Mason, was at his own special request given a Masonic funeral, inasmuch as all the Masonic Lodges of Hyderabad and Secunderabad were fully represented, the Masons following in Masonic regalia, two by two, as chief mourners.

WHILE it is a matter for satisfaction that the prolonged and very tiresome negotiations between London and Pekin have come to an end, observes an evening contemporary, we cannot profess to regard the outcome with any pleasure. After our breaking down by arduous physical prowess the barriers devised by the Chinese Residents for isolating the Mountain State, that achievement is rendered valueless by the new Anglo-Chinese Convention. Its main purpose appears, indeed, to be to put back the hands of the clock. Chinese suzerainty, which the Dalai Lama had nearly eradicated when the Younghusband Mission began its march to Lhasa, is rehabilitated to the fullest extent, and in due course the Ambans will revert to the old methods of enriching themselves at the expense of the unfortunate peasantry. The Convention reserves, it is true, three cities—Gyang-tse, Gartok, and Yatung—for freedom of commercial intercourse. But it will be very easy for the Chinese overlords to give it to be understood that any Tibetan who trades with Indian merchants will suffer serious consequences. That is precisely what used to be done; the Tibetan people greatly desired to exchange the products of their rugged land for Indian tea, drugs, and woollen goods, but oppressors prohibited any such dealings and even made it their practice to destroy the roads leading to Darjeeling. It is all very well for the Convention to exclude foreign intrigue from Lhasa, and if, as Lord Curzon and Sir F. Younghusband desired, a British Agent has been appointed at Lhasa, there would be some real value in the undertaking.

THE SULTAN'S ILLNESS

RECOVERY BELIEVED TO BE INCOMPLETE.

Reception of the Corps Diplomatique Postponed.

PLOTS AND COUNTER PLOTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER. 1.

The Sultan abandoned his intention to receive the members of the Corps Diplomatique after Selamlik yesterday. It is concluded from this that his recovery is less complete than was represented.

[For some considerable time rumours have been rife as to the state of the Sultan's health. The usual official *denentis* issued by the Turkish Embassy have had the effect, as such *denentis* usually have, of leading people to believe that matters were serious. On the August 10th, for the first time since his accession, the Sultan omitted to attend the ceremony of the Selamlik. It is remembered by greybeards that his father, Sultan Abdul Medjid, attended the Selamlik, being lifted on and off his horse, two days before his death. In point of fact, says a correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette*, the ceremony is obligatory, and all sorts of rumours are rife. That the Sultan was able to transact business on Thursday I happen to know, for he then granted an audience to Izzet Pasha, the Ottoman Ambassador at Madrid, being anxious to hear from an eye-witness the details of the attempted assassination of the Spanish couple at Madrid.

There is no doubt, despite the official denials which will be supplied to the English Press, that the Sultan is very seriously ill. His extreme debility was noticeable at the Selamlik on the preceding Friday, when he was assisted from his carriage, and practically carried up the steps into the mosque. Since then his weakness has increased and all officials who have been admitted have noticed that his Majesty usually the most active of men, never rises from his couch, and evidently suffers a great deal. He may recover, but his heir is already in the field, and the Sultan's own entourage are ready to worship the rising sun. As is well-known, the rightful heir, according to Ottoman law, is his brother, Reschad Effendi, a Prince of singular charm of manner, a couple of years the present Sultan's junior. He, unfortunately, is a man without any experience of administrative matters, for he has been kept a prisoner and not allowed to receive anyone from the outside world for many years. There is a rumour that a group of which the two Syrians, Arabi Izzet Pasha (not to be confounded with General Izzet), and Nedjib Pasha Melhameh, the President of the Secret Tribunal at Yildiz, are at the head, intends to force the Sheikh-ul-Islam to declare Reschad Effendi incapable of ruling, and will place the Sultan's younger son Prince Burhaneddin on the Throne. This Prince is well educated, and is the present Sultan's favourite son. I doubt whether such a plot would succeed, for the young Prince is fourteenth in succession, and to sweep away thirteen Princes savours too much of Turkey in the Middle Ages.

Were the Sultan to abdicate and name Prince Burhaneddin his successor, then the plot might succeed. For Abdul Hamid is clever enough not to carry out his abdication unless and until he was assured of the scheme being carried through. He could imprison all the other Princes and cause Burhaneddin to be named by the Sheikh-ul-Islam, and so seated on the throne before any opposition could arise. Such a plot has been pretty openly discussed during the last few days. I doubt its feasibility. Still, I also have my doubts whether the succession will pass in the usual manner. The eldest son of the late Sultan Abdul Azeez, Prince Youssouf Izzet-din Effendi, is next in succession to Reschad Effendi. He is twenty years younger, well-read, energetic, and a man who has devoted himself to the study of constitutional history. Great hopes are placed on him, and he has a strong following. Whether this is wealthy enough to induce the Sheikh-ul-Islam to issue the necessary Fetvah declaring Prince Reschad Effendi incapable of reigning I have no means of knowing.

This I do know, that Arabi Izzet and Nedjib Melhameh Pashas, not content with one string to their bow, have for some weeks been in constant communication with Prince Youssouf Izzet-din through the media of an Armenian doctor and a Syrian lawyer, and that they are ready to declare themselves on his side. No more disastrous thing could happen to Turkey than that Prince Youssouf Izzet-din should come into power through the aid of these two men. The only hope for Turkey is that the new Sultan shall come into power free from the baneful influences of the men who have held Abdul Hamid virtual prisoner in his palace for the past ten years, and who have been largely responsible for the misgovernment of the country and the starvation of the army and public service, as well as for the anti-Armenian animosity.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SEAL POACHING AFFAIRS.

Trial of the Offenders,

NO DECISION ARRIVED AT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

A Washington despatch states that six Japanese fishermen, who were taken prisoners by the Americans in the Aleutian Islands for raiding the seal rookeries, were tried and convicted, but the Court has not yet passed sentence on them.

Mr. Harihara of the Japanese Embassy is *en route* to Alaska for the purpose of investigating the alleged poaching.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ROUTE TO CHINA.

First Mail Arrives at Quebec.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

The "Empress of Ireland" has arrived at Quebec, in six days seven hours and fifty minutes, and her mail is expected to reach Hongkong in nearly a week less than *via* Suez.

THE LATE LADY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

World-wide Sympathy.

THE KING'S CONDOLENCES.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

World-wide telegrams of sympathy are pouring in to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. The letter to him from King Edward covered three pages.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

A service at the Protestant Chapel in the cemetery at Marienbad preceded the conveyance of Lady Bannerman's remains to the station, and King Edward joined in the procession.

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

The final positions of the Counties for the cricket championship are as follow :—

Kent has won sixteen, lost two, and drawn four.

Yorkshire has won seventeen, lost three, and drawn eight.

Surrey has won eighteen, lost four, and drawn six.

Sussex has beaten Gloucester by four wickets.

Yorkshire has beaten the M. C. C. by five wickets.

Surrey *versus* Middlesex was drawn.

Kent has beaten Hants by an innings and 37 runs.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FRENCH MANŒUVRES.

General Sir John French Attends.

CORDIAL SPEECHES.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

General Sir John French has attended the Army Manœuvres in France, and at a banquet at which he was at Compiegne, General Michel specially alluded to his presence as evidence of King Edward's exceptional sympathy with France and the cordiality of Anglo-French relations. He toasted the Aldershot Army Corps and its valiant officers.

General French replied reciprocating all the expressions of friendship.

MR. HALDANE IN GERMANY.

Dines at the Castle.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

Mr. Haldane was an interested spectator of the annual autumn parade before the Kaiser yesterday which was a most brilliant spectacle.

He afterwards attended the parade banquet at the Castle and conversed with the Kaiser.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTSHIP.

Divided Opinions on the Railway Question.

MR. BRYAN'S POLICY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1

Mr. Bryan's policy, while approved by the man in the street, is hardly endorsed by the Conservative Section of the Democratic Party in the United States.

This section is disquieted for his advanced views with regard to the nationalization of the American railroads.

THE RUSSIAN TERROR.

Necessity for Firmness.

M. STOLYPIN TO LIVE AT PETERHOF.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

The Court-martial on the Sveaborg Mutiny has sentenced nineteen soldiers and three civilians to be shot and 559 soldiers to varying terms of imprisonment.

The death sentences were carried out this afternoon.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

On the suggestion of the Tsar, the Stolypin family will take up their residence in the Winter Palace.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

M. Stolypin, the Russian Premier, has sent a circular to the Governors, urging them to display firmness and courage in dealing with the terrorists.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

The Terrorist attacks are not abating in Russia, and last night the troops in Warsaw arrested two thousand of them.

THE RISING IN CUBA.

Outbreak at Santiago.

GENERAL ALARM.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

There is a serious recrudescence of the insurrection in Cuba. An outbreak has taken place at Santiago, which is causing great concern at Havana.

MOTOR CARS FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Advantages where no Railways Exist.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 2.

The *Pioneer* says that the advantages of the motor-car for touring purposes in Indian Provinces were recognised by high officials some time ago, as there are many districts not served by railways, and visits to such tracts involve great loss of time by ordinary means of locomotion. The Government of India look with approval upon motoring and when the Lieutenant-Governor or the Chief Commissioner wishes to obtain a car, no financial difficulties are raised. It is a matter of economy in the long run, for official time is valuable, and a Provincial Ruler can do more work if he is able to save time by moving rapidly from place to place. He can further make himself better acquainted with every part of the territories, over which he has to administer, and can visit remote places so long as there is a fair roadway for the car.

In several Native States the Chiefs have gone a step further than the Government of India, for they have been providing motor cars for officials of various grades and not merely for one or two in high positions. Here and there a Political Officer has his Car, but it is an exception to see the Agent to Governor-General, or the Resident motoring, though in every Agency, except Kashmir, means of quick travelling are limited, once the railway is left. The delights of old-fashioned camping may be somewhat lessened if motors come into general use, but still the official can always "go into camp" in the traditional way when he chooses leaving the car behind him for the moment.

INDIAN PEOPLE'S FAMINE TRUST.

Grant of About Three Lakhs for Relief.

AGRA AND ALLAHABAD DIVISIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 2.

The Board of Management of Indian People's Famine Trust have sanctioned the free grant of two lakhs and seventy five thousand rupees in aid of distressed cultivators in the Agra and Allahabad Divisions of the United Provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor on consideration of the relative needs of the two Divisions has allotted two lakhs of this amount to the distressed portions of the Allahabad Division and the balance of seventy-five thousand to the Agra Division. Divisional Committees have been formed to distribute the grant with the Commissioner as President and Collectors and representative non-official Indian gentlemen from each of the affected districts as members. Branches of Divisional Committees, with additional local members, have been established in each district. The grant will be expended mainly in supplying plough-bullocks and seed to those agriculturists who have lost all their cattle and have reached the end of their resources; in the purchase of clothing for the very poor, and in giving allowances to poor but respectable persons who are unwilling to take gratuitous relief from Government.

FLOODS IN DARBHANGA.

Appalling Destruction of Crops

FAMINE IMPENDING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 1.

A correspondent writes to the *Pioneer* :—"To those who had never seen an Indian flood the present state of the Darbhanga District is alarming and pitiful in the extreme. Before the rains set in prospects were most promising. There was reason to anticipate a splendid harvest of Indian corn (Makai). Dhan and Jenaira had been sown everywhere, but now the people are reduced to Kasarie and Jao, sold at famine prices. They are even being induced to eat oats, which are considered only fit for horses. Wheat and rice are selling at ten and six seers, respectively, for a rupee. In some parts of the district the people are driven to desparation, and have made raids on the unripe Makai fields that have escaped the floods; and when men went to drive them away they cried out—"You may do what you like to us: we are starving and if we are sent to prison we shall, at least, be fed." Many people have been flooded out and are camping on the roads, where any road is left. The expanse of water stretches for miles and the tops of Makai may be seen in places; but often the water is nine feet deep and more. Some of the finest Indigo grown this year over six feet high, had to be cut and carried away as soon as the water reached it; part of it being carried in boats from the fields to the factory. The weather is now pleasant and sunny, but much of the country is still under water and many natives declare there will be a third flood in Darbhanga.

A correspondent wires on Friday that strange tales are being told here of the adventures of the Maharaja of Darbhanga. On his trip from Benares the Maharaja had to provide himself with everything he could in order to save his life. The Maharaja would not have dared coming in such a perilous time, but circumstances at home compelled him to do so. The attendants of the Maharaja arrived here yesterday after some days' journey from Samastipur.

FLOODS IN DARBHANGA AND SAMASTIPUR.

Outbreak of Cholera and Fever.

BOAT SERVICM FOR CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 2.

In reference to the recent floods in Durbhanga and Samastipur a correspondent at Madhubani, Darbhanga, writes that Railway lines and bridges have been breached in all directions, no passengers being booked since the 25th of August between Darbhanga and Samastipur. There is also famine in the district, and since floods have been subsiding, cholera and fever have been bad. The mails have been got through in conditions of great difficulty, the writer having been nearly drowned in crossing the mails over the breached bridge at Bayghat in a boat. So far only one mail bag has been lost in the floods, but it contained only a few letters and nothing valuable. The Post Office at Kishangur had to be located in the passenger shed at the railway station on the 16th, but on the 21st two railway bridges collapsed, and the Post Office had to be removed to Ghanary in a building which threatened to come down. On the 18th a railway bridge between Hayaghat and Laheria Serai was breached and the Lodania Post Office collapsed the same day. An Inspector of Police and a trolleyman lost their lives, while crossing a breached bridge in a trolley near Rajnagar. On the 19th boat service had to be started for the conveyance of mails between Laheria Serai and Kausi Sauri. On the same day the Post Offices at Bahara, Ramnagar, Singhia, Bethan, Mangalgarh, Rourha, Narban, Dalsinghserai, Deoda, Ladamio, Jamagar, Khajoli, Benipally and Harlakhi were flooded, and four Nepalese, while attempting to escape in a boat were drowned. On the south a portion of a long railway bridge between Hayaghat and Kishanghur was breached and the Kansi Simri Post Office collapsed. On the 21st a breach occurred on the railway between Dhobi and Mozafferpore and direct telegraphic communication between Durbhanga, Samastipur and Calcutta was interrupted for five days, the wire being broken. Three Marwaris were drowned on 23rd while crossing in a boat with five others between Kishanghur and Hacaghat. The boatmen swam ashore, while five of the eight passengers clung to Babool trees and were rescued.

FLOODS IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Destruction of Standing Crops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 2.

The latest official reports regarding the floods in the United Provinces states that the floods have not yet receded in Gorakhpur, and people and cattle are in serious difficulties. The floods are subsiding in Basti, and have subsided in Gonda where the break has been beneficial to crops. Serious damage has been caused to standing crops, bordering the River Gogra in the Ballia district, and crops in the Gogra Khader of Azamgarh are also damaged. The floods or heavy rains have also injured crops in Rae Bareli, Barabanki, Bijnor and Muzaffarnagar.

BREACHES ON THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Booking beyond Jiaganj suspended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 1.

The Eastern Bengal Railway authorities state that intimation has been received by wire that the line between Jiaganj and Lalgola, on the Ranaghat-Murshidabad branch of this railway, has been breached, owing to floods. Booking of all descriptions of traffic beyond the Jiaganj station has therefore been suspended.

PREVALENCE OF DISTRESS.

Mr. J. H. Bernard, the District Magistrate of Alipore, has issued the following notice to Deputy and Sub-Deputy Magistrates and to well-to-do gentlemen within the District of the 24 Parganahs :—

"There is considerable distress owing to the high price of food in the Sadar and Diamond Harbour sub-divisions of the 24-Parganahs, and many people who are helpless may die of starvation unless relieved during the next three months. Arrangements have been made at present to distribute a weekly dole to helpless persons in the Bistoopore and Tollygunge thannahs from the small balance of Rs. 3,000, remaining over from the former Charitable Relief Fund. But relief will certainly be found necessary in other tracts I therefore request you to be so good as to help me by collecting donations to form a Charitable Relief Fund."

LANDSLIPS ON THE KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

Through-Train System Maintained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 1.

There have been landslips on the Kalka-Simla Railway owing to heavy rain, but every effort is being made to maintain a through-train service.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 1.

It is notified in the *Gazette of India* that an International Maritime Exhibition will be held at Bordeaux in May, 1907. Though principally Maritime, it will comprise all branches of Industry and Commerce.

FEROZEPORE ARSENAL IN FLAMES.

Terrible Explosion Averted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 1.

At 3-30 a.m., yesterday, the end-chamber of the Magazine of the Ferozepore Arsenal, the largest in the Punjab, which contained canisters of cordite, was discovered to be in flames. The first alarm sounded and the troops of the station held themselves in readiness, but were not required until 6 o'clock, when it was decided to surround the arsenal with a cordon of men, as the Magazine which contained some 7,000 lbs. of gunpowder, stored in barrels, in addition to the thousands of boxes of ammunition and canisters of cordite, was expected to blow up at any moment. The fort and its surroundings were cleared of people. After waiting an hour an officer volunteered to investigate the progress of the fire, and on his report it was decided to attempt the salvage of the gunpowder, the previous attempt having had to be abandoned owing to the continued explosions of cordite, which threatened to blow down the intervening wall. After great difficulty and, needless to say, at considerable risk to the workers, the gunpowder was successfully removed, and thrown into some neighbouring water.

On the removal of the gunpowder all fear of a violent explosion was averted, and the next work of salvage was the small-arm ammunition in the adjoining chambers, which was performed in a very willing manner by fatigue parties of the different regiments. It was not until close upon 2 o'clock in the afternoon, however, that the fire was got under, and the few remaining boxes of ammunition taken out. Thus what threatened to be a serious outbreak and a more serious explosion, which would have been felt for miles around, if it had taken place, was averted. This was no doubt due partially to the enormous thickness of the partition wall which withstood the successive explosion of cordite; but not so the roof and end walls, which were blown up and the *debris* scattered around. The extent of the salvaging operations may be understood when it is estimated that a million and a half to two million rounds of ammunition, which is a low estimate, were saved.

VIOLENT STORM AT JHELUM.

Enormous Damage to Property.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 1.

A storm of extraordinary violence, accompanied by a strong gale and much lightning, broke over Jhelum, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The rain fell in torrents for five hours. After that period it abated somewhat, but not until the whole station was flooded. An enormous amount of damage was done both to Government and private property, and the Brigade parade ground disappeared under several inches of water. Nearly all the bungalows in Jhelum leaked more or less, but the real damage occurred to the roadway just beyond the 21st Punjabis' Mess. This road is a new one, and has only just been handed over by the contractors, who made it. The whole of the drainage of that part of the station, including also the waters of a large *nullah*, are led under a bridge and thence out towards the river Jhelum. So heavy, however, was the rainfall, that the outlet became insufficient, and the surplus water collected behind the embankment, and finding no escape, formed a lake, whose edge extended to the walls of the Hospital. By 6-30 a.m., the level of the pond reached the top of the bank, and soon began to flow over the roadway. An hour later there was a gap about twenty feet wide, through which so large a volume of water was rushing that it was impossible to cross over. Thus the western end of the cantonments became completely isolated for two or three hours, after which the stream subsided rapidly, leaving exposed to view the full extent of the havoc. Fortunately the brickwork of the bridge itself stands intact, but the road on either side of it has been torn away. It is obvious that the Engineers, who were responsible for the construction of the bridge, did not realize what an immense volume of water could collect in a few hours in the *nullah* leading from the cemetery. It will be three weeks at least before the road can be repaired and again made fit for traffic. Presumably more archways will be let into the compartment to avoid a repetition of the disaster. Of course, the work of construction of the many new bungalows will be very seriously delayed, since thousands of *kucha* bricks have been destroyed. The Khan *nullah* is in flood, and the Jhelum has risen a few inches. Happily most of the water has already drained off from the cantonments, but the heavens are still overcast with threatening-looking clouds, and more rain may be expected.

LATER.

It rained yesterday at the rate of an inch an hour for four hours, and the total fall for the year is now within three inches of normal. There appear to be few roofs that were not penetrated by this terrible downpour, while the metalled roads were cleaned as with a hose-pipe. From compounds above the road-level, the water came down in rushing streams, cutting up drives and spreading over highways, which were lined with channels in swift flow. The lower end of Lawrence Road was a complete canal, nearly a foot deep. Led from the elevated grounds of the Catholic Cathedral from an open-work boundary wall, the waters poured in cascades, and the Station and its surroundings have turned into a lake.

The District crops in irrigated parts are damaged to an alarming extent, and numerous lawns were entirely covered and only the tips of the grass are now beginning to re-appear. This morning the Ferozepore Jail and Temple Roads, all met in a huge pool at the Octroi Post. Tanks that were called "dry" were filled to the brim, and were freely used by natives as bathing places.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL. AND IRELAND.

Recriminatory Speeches at Dublin.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 2.

A Special, telegram to the *Pioneer* dated London the, 31st of August states :—"A long speech delivered at Dublin included a declaration that he and not Mr. Balfour was responsible for Sir Antony Macdonnell's retaining his post as Under Secretary for Ireland after Mr. Wyndham re-signed. He challenged those who said that this was due to fear of publication of certain letters and asked for the production of those letters instead of taking refuge in charges and threats. Sir Antony Macdonnell, in a published answer, states that he has never made any charges of threats. He said that the time has not yet arrived, but if in his discretion it ever arrived, he would publish the correspondence connected with the atttempt to oust him. There were long retorts that Sir Antony Macdonnell agreed to be a subordinate and not colleague as he had been with Mr. Wyndham."

Another cable dated London, 1st September states :—"A Belfast paper states that a Home Rule Bill, almost entirely drafted by Sir Antony Macdonnell, and providing for Administration and an Elective Body, has been submitted to Mr. John Redmond for approval."

INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

Working for the Past Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 1.

The Report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act for the past year shows that the following number of cases were dealt with in the various Provinces: In Bengal, 291 cases or a fall of 41 per cent.; in Madras, 121; in Bombay, 428 or an increase of 19 cases; in Sind, 141 or a decline of 127 cases; and in Burma, 65 cases.

MADRAS ESTATES LAND BILL.

The Rajah of Venkatagiri's Protest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 1.

Amongst the latest critics of the provinces of the Madras Estates Land Bill, now before the Madras Legislative Council, which have already met with severe criticisms, both in the Indian Press and from several individual Zemindars concerned with the measure, the Rajah of Venkatagiri, one of the leading Zemindars in the Presidency; has submitted a Memorial thereon to Government. He shares the feeling of grave concern with which the Bill, as well as the report thereon, by the Select Committee, has been looked upon by the class of landholders to which he belongs and informs Government in his memorial that he is unable to view the Bill in its amended shape with less grave misgivings. How thorough and exhaustive is the Rajah's criticism of the provisions can be gathered from the fact that the Memorial covers 35 pages of printed matter, foolscap size. He prays that a strong Commission of experts be appointed by the Government, consisting of a high European official as president with a few official and non-official members who have experience of estate matters, with a view to visiting some representative estates or to meet at some convenient centres and see how the provisions of the Bill are calculated to meet the requirements of the case. If the Commission is found not feasible, the Rajah suggests that a revised Bill may be referred to the District Divisional Officers of large experience and to public bodies and private gentlemen of status and experience for their opinion.

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

Annual Senate Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 1.

The Annual Meeting of the Senate of the Madras University was held yesterday evening at the Senate House. Forty-one Fellows were present. The Hon'ble Sir Ralph Benson, the Vice-Chancellor presided. The Syndicate presented its Annual Report for the year ending 31st August 1906, which was unanimously adopted on the motion of the Vice-Chancellor. Amongst other business transacted was the sanction accorded to the scheme of the Syndicate to arrange for a course of lectures in Modern and Practical Methods of Teaching Mathematics during the next Christmas vacation in Madras, Trichinopoly, and Rajahmundry for the benefit of Assistant Lecturers in Mathematics in Colleges and Teachers in High Schools. In reply to an inquiry from the Government, the Senate authorised the Registrar to inform Government that it would take three months for the Senate to complete the framing of new regulations.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Creation of Two New Appointments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 1.

The Senate of the Calcutta University decided to-day to advertise for a Registrar of the University and an Inspector of Colleges. The salary in both cases is to be Rs. 800 monthly, rising to Rs. 1,000 in five years by four annual increments of Rs. 50. Both will be appointed in the first instance for five years only; but at the end of every such term they may be reappointed. The Registrar must be a Graduate of position, with experience in University affairs, and the Inspector of Colleges must be a person of high Academic standing, and possessing some experience of Indian Colleges. Both may be Fellows of the University, but must not be members of the Syndicate. The Syndicate may grant both the Registrar and the Inspector of Colleges gratuity or pension, but the pension will, in no case, exceed Rs. 5,000 yearly. In case of the Inspector of Colleges the appointment will be made by the Senate subject to the approval of the Government.

AN INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EXCISE.

Suggested Creation of a New Post.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 1.

It is believed that the Excise Commission has recommended the creation of the post of an Inspector General of Excise, but even if the Government of India endorse the suggestion, the matter will have to go up for the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, along with other proposals, adopted by Government. These have not even been taken into consideration yet, and obviously rumours of the selection of this or that official for an appointment which does not exist and may never be sanctioned are quite baseless.

LATE ASSISTANT SECRETARY, PUNJAB.

Bonus of Rs. 10,000 Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned a bonus of Rs. 10,000 to Mr. Laville, late Assistant Secretary to the Punjab Government, in view of his exceptional services.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Additional Judge Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of an Additional Judge to the Calcutta High Court for another year.

CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 1.

Crop prospects are generally good, but more rain is required in the dry zone in Burma, while, on the contrary, extensive damage from floods is reported from parts of East Bengal and from Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr and Murshidabad in Bengal. More rain is required in Muttra and Agra, but prospects have improved in Rajputana.

SIR DIGGES LA TOUCHE'S TOUR.

The Allahabad Convocation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 2.

Arrangements for the final tour of Sir James Digges La Touche have now been made. The Lieutenant-Governor will leave Naini Tal on the 19th of October and spend ten days, touring in the Hill. His Honour will visit Rampur on the 29th and Aligarh on the 30th, and will be at Lucknow from the 31st of October to the 3rd of November and reach Allahabad on the 4th of November. On the 6th he will open the new Ken canal and on the 9th His Honor will open the Macdonnell Boarding House at Allahabad. On the 12th of November His Honor will be present at the Convocation of the Allahabad University.

COLONEL WAPSHARE, commanding the 30th Lancers, on duty at the Army Head-quarters, and who has been on leave for one month, returned to Simla on Sunday.

THE JAMALPUR STRIKE.

Statement of Grievances.

PROBABLE RETURN TO WORK TO-DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 1.

Telegraphic information, dated August 31st, from Jamalpur, states that although the Workshops are opened by the European and Eurasian hands being at work, the Indian workmen, who number some 10,000, are still keeping away. They are willing, however, to return on certain conditions :—(1), that the workmen's train, which had ceased running since Tuesday, should call at the various stations and bring them in as usual to Jamalpur; (2), that on their arrival, the siren should be sounded; and (3), that an assurance should be given that no insulting remarks will be made to them and that the strong Police force which is now quartered in the Workshops should also be removed.

The men's grievances are—

(1). That despite the dearness of provisions and increased cost of living in Jamalpur since the Works first started, there has been no corresponding rise in their wages, which scarcely suffice for a workman himself, much less for the wants of his wife and children, if he happen to be a family man.

(2). That for every day's absence, from whatever cause, two days' wages are cut; and if they are absent on a Friday, then they are mulcted in three days' wages.

(3). That the system of middlemen-contractors works harshly on them.

(4). The unkind treatment of them by Europeans.

(5). Enforced over-time work on a low scale of wage. Besides which if they happen to be a minute late at the gate, they are refused admittance, involving the less of two days' wages. They ask that a grace of a few minutes should be allowed.

It is still maintained that two men are missing, though their names are not mentioned. They say that eight men were shot. It is no longer maintained that Mr. Macmillan, the Supervisor of time and watch, had anything to do with their injuries.

A later telegram states that there is every hope of the workmen returning to work on Monday. So far, the loss to the Railway has been nearly Rs. 11,000 per day.

COLONEL HERBERT'S DEPARTURE.

Parting Words to his Regiment.

"GOOD BYE AND GOOD BLESS YOU"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 1.

The 2nd Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, paraded at 7 a.m. this morning in review order, for inspection by Colonel G. C. Herbert, their popular Commandant, whose tenure of Regimental Command has expired. In addressing this historic Corps on the conclusion of the parade, Colonel Herbert said that this was the last occasion on which he would have the honor and privilege of appearing as its Commanding Officer, and it was with the greatest regret that he parted with his comrades, for such he deemed all ranks. He had served, he said, thirty years in the Royal Fusiliers, and the regiment had practically become his home. Colonel Herbert regretted that during his tenure of command he had not had an opportunity of leading the regiment on active service. There was, however, one thing he could say and that was that it had earned for itself the high opinion of many General Officers, as well as that of the general public, which is a great thing to be proud of, for it should not be forgotten that they were the servants of the public. Colonel Herbert then pointed out to the young soldiers of the regiment the advantages which the service offered them and hoped that they would all like to become old soldiers. If a man, he impressed on them, contracted bad habits or was lazy while in the Army, he would find that on return to civil life he would be seriously handicapped in his competition with more energetic and upright men. He hoped also that they would all live to return to the land of their home. After thanking all ranks for the way in which they had backed him up, he wished them, with their families, long life, prosperity, and happiness. "Good-bye, lads, and God bless you," he concluded, and then rode away visibly affected.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE IRISH COMMAND

Rumour Rather Vague.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

Nothing appears to have been heard here regarding Lord Kitchener's proposed transfer to the Irish Command.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 2.

Reuter sent a statement yesterday from the *Tribune* that Lord Kitchener will shortly be appointed to the Irish Command. There is no foundation for such a statement, says the *Pioneer*, which may indeed be described as nonsense. Lord Kitchener's term of office in India does not expire until November 1907, and the Commander-in-Chief is not likely to leave before that date.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

Short Visit to Kasauli En Route.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 2.

Lord Kitchener leaves Sirala on the 8th of September for Kashmir travelling *via* Abbottabad. His Excellency will be away until the 30th of September, and will be accompanied by Colonel Birdwood and Captain Fitzerald.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 1.

Lord Kitchener, on his way to Kashmir next month, will pay a short visit to Kasauli before taking train at Kalka for Rawalpindi.

THE AMIR'S TOUR.

Issue of Orders for Forage and Food Supplies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 1.

It is understood that the Amir will travel by easy stages from Kabul in November, and possibly halt for some days at the Jullundur frontier. A correspondent states that orders have been issued for the collection of forage and food-supplies along the route.

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 1.

It is hoped that while the Amir is in the neighbourhood of Agra and Delhi, His Majesty will take the opportunity of visiting the M. A. O. College, at Aligarh. The occasion affords a chance of booming Mahommedan Education, to the importance of which the Amir is reported to be keenly alive, and it is probably that His Majesty will not let it slip. The leading Mahommedans all over India have been considering, and have practically decided the adoption of a proposal to ask His Excellency the Viceroy to receive a Deputation of representative Mahommedans who would present an address, setting forth the sentiments and aspirations of their community.

THE NEW CANTONMENTS AT NOWSHERA.

Opening Uncertain.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 1.

The intended move of the British Cavalry Regiment and Battery of Horse Artillery to Nowshera, the new cantonments, cannot take place apparently for more than a year to come, as the necessary buildings will not be ready before next autumn

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT.

Entertainment at Bandora.

The Evening Entertainment already announced by the Boarders of St. Joseph's Convent Bandora was most successfully given in the evening of the 30th August in the Theatre of the Convent. Considering the hour six o'clock when most people have engagements the attendance was very large and very appreciative. There is manifestly a strong musical element in these suburbs of our City who love good music and are attracted to entertainments such as may be expected at the Convent in which sweet harmonies of sound are alternately heard with graceful play of children beautifully garbed in skilful dance or picturesque comedy. The Entertainment was to raise funds for the provision of more light for the minds of the young ladies of the school in the form of an improvement of the Library and more books. The idea of the entertainment was an original and high one and originated solely with the children of the School that the performance should be placed in the stage by the young ladies themselves without any assistance from the Staff of teachers. The Rehearsals were under Misses Jemmets who as stage managers had much incessant work in arranging the details. In the notice of the Entertainment it was promised that the course of the comedy would be strewn with roses and some pearls of harmony and those who came went away not disppointed after some two hours of listening to bright and clever play. The Programme opened with a stirring Quartette—the "March-des Conscrits" by the Misses Wade, Mangavin, Weir and Cahill. The Sisters of the Cross must have some secret of keeping their Pianos in tone during the damp weather in Bandora, for we noticed that the instruments were in grand order. After the Quartette Miss Baker came on the stage and recited in a clear tone a "Prologue" welcoming and thanking the audience for coming to hear them and praying their gentle judgment on faults in play or song and asking their sympathy in their efforts. The Prologue was followed by a Solo on the Piano by Miss Weir who played a "Rondo"—of Beethoven with fine touch and it was greeted with much applause. Then following this selection of music—a most excellent performance was placed on the stage by a number of children dressed as sailors—who danced a hornpipe in character. It could not well have been better danced and the dresses were excellent. Then came a duet "Far Away" nicely played by the Misses Downes and Regnaud, which was received with favour

This was followed by a Gipsy dance—"Gipsies We" by the Little Boarders—in character; the little children were beautifully arrayed and danced with much grace to some weird music played by Miss Weir. Then came a stirring piece "Don Ricardo", on the piano Miss Mungavin, the mandoline Miss De'Souza, and the violin Miss Weir. The music fairly stirred the audience to enthusiasm. This piece was followed by a recitation by a little girl, Miss Wilkin, very clearly delivered. Then followed a drama in 3 Acts styled the *Australian Cousin*. The young ladies taking part in it were Miss Bayliss as Mrs. Desmond, a lady gifted with an imagination and a horror of microbes; in fact, such a lady as we ought to have on our Sanitary Committee. Her daughter Helen, a part which was taken by Miss Arnold. A housekeeper to Mrs. Desmond called Mrs. Carrington, a part which was played by Miss Lecks. A cook named "Bridget" from Ireland who was represented by Miss Frank. A cousin from Australia, a very demure young lady and oppressed by sanitary precautions to which she had not been accustomed, called Marian Lyttleton, played by Miss D'Lair. This was the drama and excellently cut on the stage. Miss Bayliss represented a nervous, somewhat excitable lady, very morbid in her anxieties to avoid disease, and her daughter "Helen," Miss Arnold, was amiable in her protests against the incessant precautions and fears that rendered their lives burdensome. In these protests she was well-supported by "Bridget" the maid. Some of the scenes were amusing and clever as the disinfection of the Australian Cousin on her arrival and the fumigation of the chair on which she had rested. The drama was excellently played and at intervals select pieces of music were rendered so that the attention of the audience was not allowed to relax. Miss Baker sang effectively, the "Flight of Ages." And Miss Weir played a sweet piece—*Forget me not*" on the Violin as a solo which elicited much applause. A Quartette "Pearl of the Sea" was finely played by the Misses Wade, Amore, Weir and Cahill, and stirred applause. Then followed a Duet—"Nancy Lee" by the Misses Dadina and Framjee which was very nicely played and well received. After this, was played on the stage an Operetta in one Act—*Florinda, or the Rose and the Pearl*." The scene was laid in a Forest glade and "Fairies"—beautifully arrayed—glided through in graceful dances to weird music or singing chants and moved through the Forest maze which seemed to darken the stage. Miss Arnold as Fairy Queen gracefully guided the Fairies across the glades into the Forest. The Witches created much enthusiasm amongst the children in the theatre and Miss Bayliss was far from being the "ugly old witch" which one the Fairies who came under her spell called her. The Fairies were Miss Baker and Miss Weir. The Witches were Miss

SPORTING NEWS.

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The final positions of the Counties for the cricket championship, are as follows :—

Kent has won sixteen, lost two and drawn four
Yorkshire has won seventeen, lost three and drawn eight.
Surrey has won eighteen, lost four and drawn six.
Sussex has beaten Gloucester by four wickets.
Yorkshire has beaten the M, C. C. by five wickets.
Surrey versus Middlesex was drawn,
Kent has beaten Hants by an innings and 37 runs

The following is the position of Counties to September 1.

County.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Kent	22	16	2	4	14
Surrey	28	18	4	6	14
Yorkshire	28	17	3	8	14
Lancs.	26	15	6	5	9
Notts	20	9	4	7	5
Warwick	20	7	4	9	3
Essex	22	9	6	7	3
Hants	20	7	9	4	—2
Gloucester	20	6	10	4	—4
Middlesex	17	5	10	2	—5
Somerset	18	4	10	4	—6
Worcester	18	2	8	8	—6
Sussex	24	6	12	6	—6
Northamton	16	3	10	3	—7
Leicester	21	3	14	4	—11
Derby	20	2	17	1	—15

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST *vs.* GRAHAM'S CRICKET CLUB.

Played on the maidan on Saturday and won by Graham's by 112 runs and 8 wickets.

B. I. Trust C. Club.—C. Forster 5, H. Bappoo 7, M. Byramji 19, B. B. Desai 1, N. D. Cooper 0, S. F. Dias,0 K. R. Doctor 1, C. W. Jooker, not out 0, S. B. Chindekar 0, D. Thompson 0, and R. W. Fisher 1. Extras 2. Total 36.

Graham's C. Club.—Gulam Mahomed not out, 65, J. N. Dandekar 9, Mahomed Arabi 45, R. Oliver, not out 25, Jamshedji, Munsukhlal, H. D. Harrington, Shapurji, A. A. Rosalla, Motiram, and Ramrao, did not bat. Extras 4. Total 148.

CRICKET AT NASIK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 1.

A match was played at Nasik to-day, between local players and the Deolali Staff College. As on a previous occasion the visitors were much too strong for the Nasik team. The following was the score :—

NASIK.

Mr. Pooley, c Hopwood, b Deas	15
Mr. Thubron, b Deas	7
Mr. Lazarus, c and b Wigram	4
Mr. Greenaway, c Dundas, b Deas	19
Major Ricketts, c and b Deas	7
Mr. Osmaston, c Villiers Stuart, b Deas	7
Mr. Scotson, b Deas	0
Mr. Lokhande, c Shea, b Shepherd	0
Mr. Mackay, not out	0
Mr. Pandu, c Villiers Stuart, b Shepherd	0
Mr. Wyatt, c Villiers Stuart, b Shepherd	2
Byes	4
Leg bye	1
Total	75

DEOLALI STAFF COLLEGE.

Major Wigram, b Scotson	77
Major Shepherd, c Pandu, b Thubron	15
Major Black, not out	140
Captain Hopwood, b Mackay	7
Captain Villiers Stuart, b Scotson	2
Major Shea, b Ricketts	23
Captain Dundas, not out	9
Major Deas, Captain Storr, Captain Stewart, Captain Bradshaw — Did not bat.	
Byes	4
Leg byes	2
Wides	2
Total	281

POONA SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 1

The curtain has now been rung down over the long overture that has run through seven extra and one closed meeting and next Saturday will rise to the very full house when the big meeting opens. Already several new faces to-day supplemented the Bombay crowds and the usual local clientele. An excellent card of well-framed handicaps was set to the public for solution and though the general bulk of race-goers fared badly in their selections, the circle comprising as what is known the talent fared very well and scored off the bookmakers, twenty-three of whom stood in the first enclosure. The weather was perfect and all Mr. Gray's excellent arrangements were in accord with what we have become accustomed to. The public distributed the greater share of their material patronage over the first race between Russley Rose and Gun Metal, leaving the strong combination represented in Mandeville and Melsome to more astute judges. When has Russley Rose ever won in decent company with anything like the weight she was asked to carry to-day? The issue was fought out between Gun Metal and Mandeville and the latter had taken the mare's measure long before they came under the notice of the judge.

It will be of interest to mention that the smart English pony, Quick Remedy, to-day ran in the colors of that popular sportsman "Mr. Locke" who continues constant to the scenes which have in the past witnessed so many of his brilliant triumphs.

The small Winners' plate had a greater significance than was contemplated in the terms of the race. Few, if any, profited largely by Scimitar's victory which was somewhat of a hollow one. Calcutta was the tip which every one followed and looked about among the large list for likely ones for places and in this search most settled upon Scimitar. Muzeade, Mudlool and Shanwar as the best mediums. Calcutta fluttered his friends for a considerable space then fell away, Muzeade, and Mudlool proved broken reeds while the neglected Mooslat once more secured his consistent place.

From the opening of the market on the Chinchwad Plate money found in the direction of Peculiar till his price was reduced to odds. Multiform, about whom whispers were afloat throughout the day, opened at 8's, and the subjects and friends of the Kholapore sovereignty kept backing the pony till his price steadily shortened and ultimately reached twos and then Peculiar was restored to the same price. Peculiar got off well while Multiform did not do so, and then after he had made up ground he tantalised his backers from the way he ran when coming up the straight and instead of being at least second to Peculiar he failed to get a remunerative place.

The large field shown under the New Lawn Plate was diminished to manageable proportions by the striking out of six candidates which still left thirteen starters. Of these only the four placed horses were backed for money, the rest may have been sent out for an airing for all the talent cared. Then of the aforesaid quartette Killua and Primerole were recipients of equal favoritism. Killua and Dulcimer fought out the issue up the straight and near the distance Primerole fell from the skies or rose out of the ground for she was suddenly seen coming with a whirlwind-like challenge on the outside of the course and got up very close to the leaders, but too late, as they had the issue over and Killua had won.

Only five, out of the nine horses figured on the card, were declared to go out for the newly framed Trial Plate. White Heather opened and remained hot favorite for this race, and with Robinson up this certainty was the more assured. Under this masterful piletage in a more classy ordeal the Royal Dragoons' horse gave us a rare taste of his quality. Each time White Heather seems to run better than on the preceding occasion. He won easily to-day and in creditable time. This game horse has certainly improved on his form in the Welter Plate at the second extra meeting, and the question now is, what may not his sporting owner yet aspire to with him.

At last and through the sixth race did Dame Fortune relent and once again take back into her embrace the fortunes of the Goculdas and Nanjee stable. Rose was the elect of the public for this event, but the pony made a most unsatisfactory show. Bay Middleton was ridden in Robinson's best style to-day, and when he challenged those in front the champion pony made a grand response, and has thus wiped out his recent and inexplicable form. The surprise of the race was the form shown by Omar. Never before perhaps has this pony got into a handicap so nicely as he did in the Karjat Plate, and those who know this pony through his career when he won in the best of company under heavy imposts, must accept the explanation that the pony is not himself or he can't run unless under a steadier as Mr. Boteler knew how to impose. I hope for the sake of the stable the pony will yet do justice to his trainer and jockey.

Bleach provided a smart one in Edie for the Welter Handicap. The public enamoured with her looks in the paddock swarmed the lists and her price rapidly diminished to all but vanishing point. Then when money began to dribble in the directions of Co rie Roy, The Moachim and Bell Topper was Edie restored at 1½. Though she lost ground at the start she soon caught up the pacemakers and was having an easy journey home when Corrie Roy came with a rattle in the rails and Captain Meynell had to shake the mare up to save the verdict.

PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs, which have never won flat race, value Rs. 500 or over, and which have not won flat race value Rs. 150 or over since 31st March 1906. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties.—Winners, since 31st March, 1904, race value Rs. 150 or over, once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; thrice, 12lbs, 2 oftener, 18lbs. Allowances.—Ponies 14 hands and under 5lbs. Distance.—1 mile.

Mr Mulraj Khattau's b a h PECULIAR 9st 0lb Forster 1
Mr A M Ameer's g a h YOUNG KOHINOOR 8st 12lbs Southal 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h NUSSER 9st 3lbs ...Evans 3
Mr R R S' g a h MULTIFORM 8st 5lbs. F Williams 4

Also ran :—St Gris 9st 6lbs, Royal 9st 11b, Makhool 9st 0lbs, Witness II 8st 9lbs, Sugger 8st 5lbs, Robin Hood 7st 11lbs, Remembrance (carried 6st 13lbs) Scarlet 6st 9lbs.

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Peculiar and Multiform, 4 to 1 Makhool, 6 to 1 Royal and Young Kohinoor, 10 to 1 Nusser, 15 to 1 Robinhood and Witness II, and 20 to 1 and 30 to 1 the others.

The Race :—Peculiar was the first to show out from Nusser and Multiform at the head of the field till at the five furlongs, Makhool went up to Peculiar and the pair led abreast to the turn for home where Makhool fell back Young Kohinoor and Nusser came into second place but could not improve on this. Peculiar maintaining his lead all through won by one and a half length. One and three quarters of a length between the second and the third.—Time 1 min. 53 sec,

Winner trained by S. Kassum.

THE SMALL WINNERS' PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 13-3, and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 500 or over, or flat races value Rs. 150 or over of aggregate value of Rs. 750-13-3 to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. Penalties.—Winner since 31st March, 1904, race value Rs. 150 or over; once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs., oftener 14lbs. Distance,—6 furlongs.

Mr R R S' b a h SCIMITAR 8st 13lbs...F Williams 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h NAGASHI 7st 8lbs.Kamal 2
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's b a h MOOSLAT 8st 3lbs .....Southal 3
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's g a h CALCUTTA 9st.....Robinson 4

Also ran :—Salawar 9st 5lbs, Sabig 9st 2lbs, Caravan 9st 2lbs, Shanwar 9st 2lbs, Muzeade 8st 11lbs, Musket 8st 10lbs, Sahoon 8st 10lbs, Ireland 8st 6lbs, Bourbon 8st 6lbs, Mudlool 8st 0lb, Colonel 7st 5lbs.

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Calcutta, 4 to 1 Muzeade, 5 to 1 Scimitar and Mudlool, 8 to 1 Shanawar, 10 to 1 Caravan and Musket, 12 to 1 Sabig, Salawar Mooslet and Nagashi and 20 to 1 the others.

The Race :—Scimitar was the first to break the level line and was soon joined by Muzeade and the pair held a clear lead from the rest in a compact bunch headed by Calcutta, Nagashi and Mooslat. Coming into the straight, Muzeade fell away and Scimitar was left with a clear lead from Calcutta, but from the distance Nagashi and Mooslat made their effort and overhauling Calcutta finished off as second and third, Scimitar winning by two and a half lengths. A length divided the second and the third.—Time 1min. 26 1-5secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Arabs, which have never won flat race, value Rs. 500 or over, and which have not won flat race value Rs. 150 or over since 31st March 1906. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties.—Winners, since 31st March, 1904, race value Rs. 150 or over, once 5lbs, twice 10lbs, oftener 14lbs. Allowance. Ponies 14-2 and under 3lbs. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Captain H D McNeile's ch g g WHITE HEATHER 8st 12lbs .....Robinson 1
Mr North's b a u g SAINFOIN 9st 3lbs ...Mr Deane 2
Mr D Runchordas' b a u m ARMIDA 8st 7lbs Evans 3
Mr North's b g m HERMITAGE by Bird of Freedom—Fair Penitent 8st 7lbs .....A Hoyt 4

Also ran :—Berzak by Berzak Legbail 8st 2lbs,

BETTING:—3 to 1 on White Heather, 4 to 1 against Armida, 5 to 1 Berzak, 6 to 1 Sainfoin, and 10 to 1 Hermitage.

THE RACE :—White Heather jumped off in front with Hermitage next in order till at the three furlongs, Sainfoin displaced Hermitage and despite of Mr. Deane's efforts, he could not make White Heather go out of a twelve annas canter and the latter won by one and three quarters of a length. Two and a half lengths separated the third from the second. Time—1 min. 4 4/5 sec.

Winner trained by Thomas.

THE KARJAT PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance,—5 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b a h BAY MIDDLETON 9st 11lbs.....Robinson 1
Messrs Wood and Badger's b a h SHEIK 7st 11lbs W Bray 2
Aga Farrukh Shah's b a h PONIARD 6st 12lbs Kamal 3
Thakur Sripal Singh's ch a h OMAR 8st 13lbs A Hoyt 4

Also ran :—Ashroff 8st 11lbs, Rose 8st 10lbs, Girjistan 8st 4lbs, Whiteface 8st 2lbs, Highborn 8st 1lb, Napoleon 7st 2lbs.

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Rose, 3 to 1 Bay Middleton and Omar, 5 to 1 Ashroff, 10 to 1 Sheik and Napoleon, 15 to 1 Girjistan and Whiteface, and 30 to 1 High-born and Poniard.

THE RACE :—Sheik got slightly the best of the start followed closely by Bay Middleton and Napoleon with Rose, Ashroff and Omar next in order, then after they turned into the straight Bay Middleton, Sheik, Rose and Omar were level, then from the distance Bay Middleton came out and won by a length. Poniard coming with strong run in the rails got third by three quarters of a length off.—Time 1 min. 8 4/5 secs.

Winner trained by D. Fowler.

WELTER HANDICAP.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap for Horses Distance.—7 furlongs.

Mr Murdoch's ch e m EDIE 9st 13lbs.Capt Meynell 1
Mr Morison's b a u g CORRIE ROY 11st 12lbs Mr Deane 2
Mr F Murray's b a u g THE MOACHIM (carried 10st 9lbs) 10st 8lbs .....Mr Reynard 3
Mr C E Reynard's b a u g VIENARD 11st 4lbs Mr Passy 4

Also ran :—Bell Topper 10st 11lbs, Archipelago 9st 11lbs, The Unit 9st 7lbs, Benson 9st 6lbs.

BETTING :—6 to 4 against Edie, 3 to 1 Corrie Roy, 4 to 1 Belltopper, 5 to 1 The Moachim, 12 to 1 Vienard, 15 to 1 Benson, and 30 to 1 against the rest.

THE RACE :—From a poor start Bell Topper led from Vienard and these continued in the front till at the half mile. Edie and Corie Roy got up close to them and at the turning for home all these were abreast and at the distance Bell Topper was the first to fall out and here Edie came away and staying out a hot challenge by Corrie Roy won by half a length. One length between the second and the third.—Time 1 min. 36 4/5 secs.

Winner trained by C. Bleach.

CAFE CHANTANT AT POONA.

THE members of Tattersalls Club at Poona and their friends, are organizing a Cafe Chantant on an elaborate scale for the 24th September. Some of the best talent in the Presidency and among the visitors to Poona, are giving their services for the occasion. The entertainment is to be in aid of the funds of Lady Minto's Nursing Association and is to be under His Excellency Lord Lamington's patronage. There is every prospect of the function being one of the events of an eventful season.

GORDON'S HORSE HOUNDS.

Two Brushes Captured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 2.

The Gordon's Horse Hounds met this morning at the 8th milestone on the Sarjpur Road near the Agram village. A field of 40, including Colonel Header, the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, the British Resident, Mrs. Traill, Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Goodrich and Miss Harris, being out. The Master moved off at 6 o'clock and came on line with a Jack about 200 yards from the run and ran Jack at a fast pace for 20 minutes and killed him in a large Casuarina tope. Starting again a Jack was viewed entering a large sugarcane field, and the hounds hustled him through and after a spanking run of over 25 minutes, overshot the trail and were lost for a time. The hounds were, however, ultimately recovered when the field struck the road at the 9th milestone and went home. But the Master cast forward for a finding line again, and after a short run killed jack in the open. The next Meet will be on Thurday morning at the 6th milestone on the Mysore Road.

FROM GLASGOW TO LONDON BY MOTOR CAB.

ELECTRIC cabs, silent and handsome appeared on the streets of London some years ago, but their excellence stopped short at appearances, and in practice they proved an utter failure. A similar fate awaited experiments with the steam cab, and curiously enough, though cars and buses have been successfully petrolized, no satisfactory motor-cab has yet been constructed.

In Paris two-seated motor-cabs plied for hire, but the price of petrol in France makes the fares almost prohibitive, and in addition the vehicles are obviously under-powered. The need for a comfortable four-seated motor-cab has been brought home to Argylls Limited, and with the colossal facilities for all class of car construction at their works at Alexandria, they have been happily placed for the making of exhaustive experiments.

The fruit of their efforts—like all the enterprises of this firm—have spelt success. They have designed a thoroughly British, roomy, and comfortable four-seated motor-cab, fitted with a 14-16 h.p. Argyll engine that bids fair to meet all the requirements of modern traffic, and if not to oust the horse hansom, at least to do away with the cumbersome "growler" altogether. The new cab has the engine fitted below the flooring, thus, saving the usual bonnet length of a car, some 3 feet odd, and enabling the driver to turn the vehicle within the narrow space of 30 feet.

The greatest difficulty has been to design an engine of such flexibility that the changing of gears in traffic should be unnecessary except in emergency or on the very steepest of hills. Such an engine, however, has been fitted to the new cab, and the result is the utmost simplicity of control with the minimum of wear and tear. With the drive direct through the gear box, and the engine so flexible, the merest tyro can be entrusted with the charge of one of these cabs after a few hour's practice, and there is no need for the jehu of the present day to regard the passing of the horse with fear and trembling.

The first trial of this new cab on bagan Bank Holiday last, when a large number of interested spectators, including Messrs. A Govan and E. H. Watson, managing directors of Argylls Limited, gathered together at the Queen's Hotel, Helensburgh, near Glasgow. The start was made in the lovelies of weather, and throughtout the whole run of 400 miles, probably a record journey for a motor-cab, never a hitch occured.

One of the most interesting feats accomplished was the climbing of the celebrated Shap Fells, a gradient that has often proved too much for high-powered cars in various contests and trials. The cab, with five passengers and luggage, weighing in all 37 cwts. negotiated the hill on its top speed without so much as a falter. This is a remarkable achievement, and probably stands as a record for any motor vehicle of the commercial type. The gear was never changed between Glasgow and Kendal, and only twice during the whole of the journey.

Gonerby Hill, leading into Grantham, was made short work of, and when in the most crowded thoroughfares of London, when speed had to be reduced at times to as low as three miles an hour, the vehicle was still run on its "top." Newman Street was reached on Wednesday evening. All the way along the route the party were received enthusiastically, and much interest was displayed in the new vehicle by the London public. The trial was an unqualified success, not a single tyre or mechanical trouble arising to mar what proved to be a most pleasurable excursion.

In appearance the cab is almost as handsome as a privately-owned limousined touring car. It is by no means unwieldy or unsightly. The back panelling is painted with the Argyll tartan; the interior is more roomy than the ordinary horse cab, and the upholstery is cosiness itself. A speaking-tube from the interior communicates with the driver, beside whom, also, is an extra seat. A large amount of luggage can be carried on the roof.

Of course, the speed of such a vehicle will be its primary attraction, but for solid comfort, also, it certainly eclipses any four-seated horse-cab we have ever seen. Not only should it become extremely popular amongst the general public, but should also find favour in the eyes of doctors and professional men who require something more cosy and comprehensive than the open motor-car.

A particular point that should commenn itself to private users is that the length of the cab is only 10 feet, thus allowing for its storage in any building where a horse vehicle with the shafts turned up has been kept. Owing to its short wheel base ingress and egress to small garages and in awkward places may be easily effected. Another advantage it possesses is that whenever reversing is necessary the driver's position is such that his view rearwards is unhampered. The upholstery is detachable, and may be removed in a couple of minutes for cleaning. Unlike most commercial vehicles, the engine wastes little or no water by evaporation, gives off no noxious fumes, and practically creates no dust.

PLEASE NOTE.

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STOCK :—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
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THE MOULVIES' DEFAMATORY CASE.

Accused Heavily Fined.

MR. P. H. DASTUR, Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, disposed of a case in which Kazi Ismail bin Kazi Gullamalli Mahri charged Mahomed Ibrahim Shah, proprietor of the *Guljar-i-Hasani* Press, Mahomed Unus Kartay, and Abdul Wadood Hamad, with defamation.

Mr. S. G. Velinker and Mr. Vicaji, pleaders, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused were defended by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, solicitors, and by Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader.

The facts of the case have already been published. It will be remembered that the case for the prosecution was that about two years ago a pamphlet dealing with Mahomedan religions subjects was issued and the complainant had issued his criticisms thereon in the form of another pamphlet. Upon those criticisms of the complainant the accused had issued a pamphlet named "Al Huq a hug ut Inut Tabah," in which it was alleged the complainant was grossly defamed by the accused.

The defence set forth by the first accused was that he had printed the pamphlet in question without knowing its contents. The second accused denied all knowledge of the pamphlet, and said he did not authorise his name to be printed as publisher. The third accused admitted the authorship of the pamphlet complained of, but held that it was in no way, defamatory of the complainant.

His Worship, in delivering judgment, dwelt at considerable length on the questionable passages in the pamphlet complained of and on their translations and interpretations in English by Kazi Mahomedali Moorgey, Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor, Mr. Makba and last, but not least, by Kazi Cheermai Urdu translator in the High Court, who had all pronounced certain passages to be defamatory to the complainant. His Worship held the same view. With regard to the first accused, the Court was not satisfied that he did not understand the contents of the pamphlet. The Court was further satisfied that the second accused was not absent from Bombay when the pamphlet was about to be printed. Even granting the arguments for the defence, his Worship could not understand why the third accused was not asked to prevent the second accused's name being printed on the copies of the pamphlet left unprinted. The Court held the second accused responsible for the distribution of the pamphlet. His Worship could not understand why the third accused should have used such blasphemous expressions as were contained in the pamphlet. In convicting all the accused his Worship sentenced the first to pay a fine of Rs. 200. The Court felt inclined to send the second accused to jail, but his Worship taking into consideration the accused's ill-health, only fined him Rs. 1,000. The third accused was given one month's simple imprisonment, and was further ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000.

In conclusion his Worship remarked that he was thankful to Mr. Velinkar, pleader, for the prosecution, and to Mr. Jinnah, barrister-at-law, for the defence, for arguing the case so ably and with such courtesy.

THE DOGGER BANK AFFAIR.

Further Testimony of the Engineer.

THE following are further extracts from the diary of M. Poletovsky, engineer-in-chief to Admiral Rojdestvensky. The narrative settles decisively and authoritatively the question whether Admiral Rojdestvensky and the other commanders of the Baltic Fleet associated with him in the Dogger Bank outrage realised the true character of the vessels against which the huge guns of the fleet had been directed.

As engineer-in-chief to the second Pacific Squadron, M. Poletovsky sailed on the Kniaz Suvaroff with the Admiral from Libau, taking part in the whole memorable hapless voyage, and meeting his death at the battle of the Sea of Japan, when the Suvaroff was blown up. Throughout the cruise he wrote home to his wife a series of letters in diary form, describing life with the squadron, and the daily incidents and excitements of the ill-fated journey, of which no other account has yet been written.

These letters have been translated from the Russian into English by Mr. J. H. Dickinson, Litt. D., and under the title, "From Libau to Tsu-shima," will shortly be published; it is from this work that we are enabled to print the extracts given below.

Oct. 21 (North Sea.)

Whew! What a night it has been! Jumpy, restless; how describe it? We were all worked up to the highest pitch from the evening onwards. At midnight our leading ships signalled that they had sighted four suspicious looking destroyers without lights. We redoubled our watchfulness. But the night, I am thankful to say, passed without any mishap. At present there is a fog on the sea. Nothing around is visible. The syrens, for which you entertain such affection, are incessautly hooting.

GHOSTLY DESTROYERS.

9-0 p.m.

A telegram has just been received by wireless telegraphy that destroyers have attacked the Kamschatka which has been lagging behind. I am off to ascertain details.

10-0 p.m.

The Kamschatka announces that she is being attacked on all sides by eight destroyers.

Oct. 22 Night.

The Kamschatka wants to know the position of the fleet. She says that she has altered her course, and that the destroyers have desisted from their attack. The Japanese are, however, thought to be the real authors of the inquiry concerning the position of the fleet. The wind has freshened, and the Suvaroff is rolling. If the wind goes on increasing, the destroyers will be forced to abandon the pursuit, and to make for the nearest port.

Heavens, what doings there have been in the fleet! At about one o'clock this morning we beat to quarters, ships having been sighted ahead. We allowed them to approach within a short distance, and then let fly. . . . Words fail me to describe the disgraceful action that followed! The ships of our division were wrapped in one vast sheet of flame, an incessant roar rose from the guns, projectiles were whistling through the air. I was standing on the stern bridge at the commencement, but, deafened and blinded by the firing, I rushed below with my hands to my ears and tears in my eyes, caused by the picture I had seen and watched the finish from the main hatchway.

BOBBING HELPLESSLY UP AND DOWN.

A small fishing vessel was tossing helplessly on the sea! We saw her quite distinctly, the black and red of her sides, her single funnel and the bridge, but nobody was on deck; panicstricken, all had probably taken refuge below. The unhappy vessel had been the target for the concentrated fire of our guns. I watched our shells explode. The order to cease fire was given, but the firing continued unabated from the other ships, who, no doubt, sent the steamer to the bottom. The second and third steamers, also without a soul on deck, were bobbing helplessly up and down. The Suvaroff did not fire at these. Try to imagine to yourself the feelings of the poor people in these vessels. They were probably fishermen. The whole world will now ring with the shameful outrage, but they were themselves greatly to blame.

Surely they knew that our fleet had started, and that the Japanese had vowed its destruction. They saw our fleet approaching, and clearly their duty was to abandon their nets and make all speed to one side. As for the nets, we should have paid compensation.

A CONSOLING REFLECTION.

2.30 a.m.

A terrible incident has just been reported from the Aurora, her hull has been pierced above the waterline in four different places, her funnels are riddled, the chaplain is severely and her commander slightly wounded. The Aurora had evidently drawn the fire of our squadron. In company with the Donskoy she was far away in the distance, our order of advance being in divisions of six. In the confusion of the firing somebody evidently mistook her for a Japanese ship, and brought the six-inch guns to bear on her—she was at a great distance. A most deplorable incident, indeed, furnishing, however, one consoling reflection—that the firing was not altogether harmless,

3-30 p.m.

The two other vessels to which I made reference last night have also suffered. The chaplain of the Aurora had an arm shot off. Permission has been asked to make for the nearest port to convey him to a hospital, but the Admiral has refused this. Six shells struck the Aurora, tearing up her deck and funnels. She suffered comparatively little from casualties. Blame is attached to the Aurora, for, on suddenly appearing on the horizon, she turned her searchlight without warning on the Suvaroff, thereby giving rise to the assumption that she belonged to the enemy.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BY THE WAY.

A DELICATE OPERATION.

THE task of a European doctor at the Court of Abdul Hamid is always a difficult one. Poison and the knife have disposed of so many members of the royal house that the most unimpeachable record will not free a medical attendant from suspicion. It is the fate of the Heir-Apparent to be kept in complete ignorance of the doings of the world—that is the penalty of his position. When, therefore, a doctor is to see him he must submit to be searched like a pickpocket, so that he may not surreptitiously carry to the prisoner aught which would enlighten him. When he pays a professional visit to the harem the doctor is under still greater suspicion. Being a European, he may not see the lady. This makes a diagnosis difficult. They stretch a huge curtain across the room. Behind this the lady takes her stand, thrusts out her tongue and hand through a hole in the curtain, so that the man of medicine may see one and feel the other, yet not look upon the face of the lady to whom they belong.

THE SELAMLIK.

By his failure to attend the Selamlik the Sultan has destroyed a time-honoured tradition. For it is one of the stock stories of the traveller in Turkey that if the Sultan prove unable to be present at the religious portion of the Selamlik his officials must dress up an effigy and send it forth in his stead. There are two phases of the Selamlik: the reception, and the visit to the mosque. In this latter connection, the Sultan goes literally to "salam" or salute Allah and His Prophet. It was while he was about to perform this rite that the Sultan narrowly escaped assassination some little time ago. It is the only occasion upon which his subjects may see him—a far off, even for this. Formerly a wooden pavilion stood upon the parade ground, and to this visitors upon obtaining the necessary authority, were admitted. But after the assassination of the King of Italy the building was destroyed, and the watchers now see further and fare worse. But they may have the felicity of kissing the ground over which the Sultan's galloping horses have passed.

UNCLE SAM INDIGNANT.

A large proportion of the lynchings in America are returned as "cause unknown." This is a convenient method of explaining away the end of men who have been done to death for offences of which they have not been guilty, victims of mistaken indentity, and for no offence at all. These things do at times arouse public opinion in America. A few years ago the coloured lady editor of a Tennessee paper assailed the authorities for failing to proceed against the lynchers in that State. They crushed her paper, and she had to seek a wider field for her crusade. Coming to England, she organised a committee which was to collect statistics and quietly investigate on the spot. Uncle Sam was wrath at this. "Things have come to a pretty pass in this country," said the Governor of Virginia, a man rigidly opposed to lynching, "when we are to have a lot of English moralists sticking their noses into our internal affairs. It is the quintessence of brass and impudence." The Russians seem to have thought pretty much the same thing of the American protest against the slaughter of Jews in the Czar's dominions.

SAVAGE AMERICA.

We must not hope too much from the stand which a humane governor in North Carolina is making against lynching. Organised crusades against this monstrous form of collective crime and savagery have before been made, and made without avail. Lynching has been declared by the highest court in the United States to be murder, but the flimsiest excuse still serves to hang or burn a "nigger." Not many years ago the lynching of a negro at Paris, Texas, was made the occasion of a public holiday. Excursion trains were run from all parts of the State, and women and children were among the crowds who watched the dying agonies of the poor wretch sent unconvicted, to his doom. It was not the fact that a man was to die—not this fact alone—which attracted. That is too common and ordinary. What did attract was the announcement that his death at the stake was to be accompanied by "extreme torture." That fetched the crowd and made the success of the spectacle.

ALWAYS AT HOME.

It was all legally and satisfactorily settled early in the reign of Queen Victoria that the British Sovereign may quit Britain without let or hindrance, and constitutionally discharge her or his duties at whatsoever place shall be chosen. Where the King is there is the Court, and there, within the British dominions, Parliament might be summoned to assemble. Oriental rulers have a more subtle method of legalising their journeys. The Emperor of Japan must worship the dust of his ancestors every morning. But he need not necessarily go to their tombs; earth from the tombs is strewn before him, and he obeys the strict letter of the law. The Shah of Persia develops the idea still more quaintly. Rightly he should never take his feet off Persian soil. And he does not. No matter how far he may travel, he keeps his feet on Persian soil: it is packed into the false sole of his boots. Hence, though he eat his dinner at Buckingham Palace or discuss the weather with the Kaiser at Potsdam, the soil of Persia is always beneath his royal feet.

THE COMPLEAT KAISER.

The significance of the meeting between King Edward and Kaiser William is, of course, obvious to all the world. But not everybody in unimaginative England quite appreciates all the claims to distinction which the Emperor really possesses. It requires an Eastern mind thoroughly to grasp the whole story. And how it impresses these we know from the speech of one of the natives of the Cameroons, who at some great festival, proposing the health of the Kaiser William, put the matter in this form: "The Emperor is the wisest and most powerful man in the world. He sees the treasures in the middle of the earth and he has them brought forth. He spans the world with iron threads and as soon as he touches them his words travel over space. He has steamships which sail on dry land. When a mountain stands in his way, he bores a hole through it; if a river bars his progress, he builds a street in the air. Though the Emperor is the richest of all men, he has only one wife; and though his wife is the most beautiful woman on earth, he had not to pay anything for her." That culminating advantage must have appealed with special force to the savage mind.

HOUSE OF COMMONS ENGLISH.

The other day a prominent critic, reviewing Mr. O'Connor Power's book "The Making of an Orator," remarked that the standard of speaking in the House of Commons is disgracefully low. A correspondent who has returned to England after an absence of several years in the East writes that, a part from the alleged absence of oratory what struck him most forcibly during his recent visits to the House was the slipshod enunciation of the majority of the speakers. In general, he thinks, the accent and articulation of the older men are greatly superior to those of the younger; and he is led to the conclusion that the process of phonetic decay which has been partially recorded by Mr. Sweet and his fellow-laborers is exemplified to the full by the people's representatives. There is, of course, an abundance, of Scotch and provincial accent in the House, but it is not against diversity of accent that our correspondent's criticism is directed, but rather downright slovenliness of speech. During a debate on one of the early clauses of the Education Bill he heard speaker after speaker (including the Minister of Education himself) discussing the proposed "bargain" between the Church schools and the Local Authority and with one accord calling it "bargin." It is some years since the present Foreign Secretary was chaffed for his pronunciation of "Ugandar," but to all seeming the English of the Imperial Parliament is still capable of improvement.

A BABU BATTLE CRY.

On! You brave boys, with your *lathis* and *dhotis*,
Free flying shirt-tails, white stockings and pumps,
Stay not at home in your pa(y) rental *khotis*
Be not afraid nor cast down in the dumps.

Breathes there a boy, with a soul so embedded,
In false common sense and ridiculous truth;
Who will not, when his *lathi* is properly leaded,
Strike a blow, hand to mouth, with an eye to a tooth!

Trounce well each head with its backside toward you,
Attack in the rear, if a skull you would crack.
Only take care, lest your zeal should allure you,
To hit at a man, who perchance may hit back.

Numbers will tell 'gainst the lonely civilian
Attack unexpected!—He's safest asleep.—
Attack in your thousands. If can, raise a million!
A million to one—still, look well ere you leap.

Fear not the law! Your Surrender Not Banner—jee,
Floats on before, on the crest of the wave,
Do not fight fair; never mind in what manner ye
Prove ye are Babus, and prove ye are brave.

Swadeshi dhotis for true sons of Motherland,
(Manchester goods on the dunghill we'll throw.)
Should supplies not suffice, by our country we still will stand.
Manchester tickets we'll *hadli karo*.

Sing *Bande Mataram*, sing till you're hoarse with it!
School Masters, Pleaders are all on your side,
Our Nation's in travail; she soon will come forth with it,
Freedom's fair daughter, our hope and our pride.

Fuller has gone and a '*Khargosh*' has come to be
Nominal ruler of Partitioned State.
Minto's asleep and Morley's at one with ye,
Strike the hot iron—or ye may be too late.—

N.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE ART OF DRESS.

"SITTING the other afternoon on the terrace of the

TEA AND COFFEE IN INDIA.

TEA.

THE area reported in each year since 1885 is given in Appendix I attached to this note.

The figures given in that statement are for the most part those reported by planters. In Eastern Bengal and Assam estimates are prepared by the local officers for those gardens for which returns are not supplied by the owners and managers (51 out of 942 in 1905). For Southern India, where the returns received are extremely imperfect, a rough estimate has been made of the unreported area in the British districts of Madras. It is probable that the returns from Travancore are also very inaccurate, but it is impossible to make any estimate of the deficiency. Including the estimated area in Madras, the total area under tea in 1904 and 1905 was divided between the different provinces as follows:—

Table No. 1.—Area in Acres.

		1905.
Eastern Bengal and Assam—		
Brahmaputra Valley	...	207,276
Surma Valley	...	131,930
Jalpaiguri and Alipur Duar.		78,765
Chittagong ...	...	4,364
Total Eastern Bengal and Assam	...	422,335
Bengal—		
Darjeeling ...	...	50,618
Chota Nagpur...	...	2,406
Total Bengal	...	53,024
United Provinces ...	...	7,934
Punjab ...	...	9,412
Total Northern India	...	17,346
Madras { Reported ...	...	7,838
{ Estimated ...	...	5,706
Travancore ...	...	25,245
Total Southern India	...	38,789
Grand Total	...	531,494

Out of the total area of 525,788 acres for which either returns or complete estimates are received, 506,864 acres were reported as being under mature plants, and 18,924 acres as being under immature plants.

Since 1903 an attempt has been made to check the accuracy of these reports by asking for a return of the new lands planted and of the old cultivation abandoned in each year. The results obtained are widely different from those shown in the table above and point to a considerable decrease in the area under tea in the last three years. They indicate a total net decrease of 10,069 acres under tea, of which 9,570 was in Assam as compared with an increase of total area shown in table No. 2 amounting to 2,052 acres between 1903 and 1905, and a decrease of only 434 reported for Assam in the same period. The reasons for the wide discrepancy between the two sets of figures has not yet been ascertained. It is possible that certain areas, which have been shown as abandoned in one year, have been subsequently resumed and reported as being under "mature plants."

In Eastern Bengal and Assam 942 plantations are reported to have a total area of 422,335 acres under tea, the average area of the plantations being about 448 acres. In Bengal 310 acres was the average for 170 plantations, and in Travancore the average of 71 plantations was 356 acres. In Madras and the United Provinces the average area of a plantation is much smaller being 117 acres only. In the Panjab where natives grow tea on a very small scale the average area of the plantations is about 3½ acres. These figures relate only to tea-bearing areas.

PRODUCTION.

The reported production of tea in each year since 1885 is given in Appendix I attached to this note.

The increase in the quantity produced has progressed much more rapidly than the increase in the area under cultivation, for while the area has increased since 1885 by 85 per cent., the increase in production has been 209 per cent.

The total production in 1905 was reported as 221,068,602lb. divided between the different parts of India as follows:—

Assam.	Eastern Bengal.	Bengal.	Northern India.	Southern India.
151,904,806	40,788,829	12,781,892	3,907,021	11,686,054

These figures likewise cannot be regarded as absolutely reliable. The statistics of rail and river-borne traffic should agree fairly closely with correct figures of production, leaving a margin for local consumption and making a certain allowance for stocks carried over from one period to another. In Assam and Bengal, however, there are very large discrepancies particularly in the figures for the crops of 1902, 1903 and 1904. In these three years the reported production in Assam was 2·2 million, 6 million, and 9 million lbs. less than the quantity of tea despatched by rail from Assam in the corresponding years 1902-03, 1903-04 and 1904-05, while in Bengal the reported production exceeded the exports by about 4 million lbs. in each of the two years 1902 and 1903 and by two-thirds of a million lbs. in 1904. The reported production in the Punjab and the United Provinces has exceeded the recorded exports from the tea-growing districts by quantities varying from about half a million to a million pounds. In Southern India the figures of production relate to only a part of the area under tea and in Madras alone over 5,000 acres with an estimated crop of over million lbs. are left out of account. The actual exports from Southern India are 3 million pounds in excess of the reported production in the last three years apart from the amount consumed locally.

In face of these figures and in view of the fact that the margin left over for local consumption in any tea-producing area is unknown, it is impossible to give a satisfactory estimate of the correction to be made in the reports of production. So far as the trade figures can be taken as a guide they indicate that the production in Bengal, Assam and Northern India was largely under-estimated in 1903 and 1904 and over-estimated to a less degree in 1902. The reported production for Southern India is much too low for each of the last three years particularly for 1905.

PRODUCTION OF GREEN TEA.

The following table shows the reported production of green tea in India and the exports from India in the last three years:—

		1903. lbs.	1904. lbs.	1905. lbs.
Production	Surma Valley...	2,486,867	2,315,893	1,860,861
	Rest of India ...	2,361,687	2,819,943	2,554,250
Total...		4,848,554	5,135,836	4,415,111
Exports...		3,213,695*	2,966,777	2869,003

*Includes an estimate for exports by land for eight months.

There was, therefore, a balance of 1,634,859; 2,169,059 and 1,546,108 lbs. respectively in each of the three years.

The chief foreign markets are the United Kingdom and the United States for exports by sea, and Kashmir and Afghanistan for exports by land. The balance seems very much too large for the consumption in India. It is possible that some green tea may have been wrongly described as "Black tea" when exported by land, but it does not seem likely that this can account for any large share of the balance.

EXPORTS.

Table No. 4 shows the market for Indian tea with the quantity exported (in pounds) to each country during the last five years. The destinations given are those declared on export, and owing to the use of optional Bills of Lading for shipments to London the true quantities differ in certain cases from those stated. The result is that the figures of export from India do not agree with the figures of import into various countries, e.g., the United Kingdom. But these discrepances tend to balance one another in a series of years. Thus in the sixteen years 1890-1905 the recorded exports from India to the United Kingdom were 2,220 million pounds and the recorded imports into the United Kingdom from India were 2,200 million pounds. The net difference is thus under 1 per cent. The most striking features of this year's trade are the continued fall in shipments to the United Kingdom, the steady rise in exports to Kanada, a further increase in direct shipment to Russia and considerable increase in shipments to Ceylon. Aden, Arabia, and Persia show a large decrease between them.

The general consult shown that throughout the last five years the percentage of the Indian tea crop sent to the United Kingdom has steadily diminished, while direct exports to other European countries and to America have increased in the same proportion.

Calcutta still does nearly three-fourths of the Indian tea exports, but in the last five years exports from Chittagong have made serious inroads on her position, and the proportion of the total exports of tea, which have been shipped from the Southern Indian ports, has doubled in the last five years.

FOREIGN TEA IN INDIA.

The imports of foreign tea into India in 1905-06 were 3,382,262lbs., a trifle over the average of the last five years. About two-fifths of this was re-exported as foreign tea chiefly from Bombay to Persia and Turkey in Asia by sea, and by land to Afghanistan, leaving nearly two million lbs. for consumption of India. Part of this no doubt was used for blending with Indian teas, and blend when exported was perhaps treated as Indian produce in the Customs declarations.

CONSUMPTION OF TEA IN INDIA.

There are no figures dealing directly with the consumption of tea in India. But it is possible to frame an estimate by ascertaining the average annual amount of tea, Indian and foreign, which becomes available for consumption in the country.

As regards *Indian* tea, if the total exports by land and sea are deducted from the total recorded production, the average balance of a series of years represents the average quantity left for consumption in India. A Table shows the reported production of Indian tea in the last ten years, the total exports, and the balance available for consumption. The average balance of the last five years is 262 million lbs. The correctness of this figure is dependent on the accuracy of the reports of production. It has been explained in a previous paragraph that these are not altogether reliable; and that, judging from the rail-borne trade statistics, the production in Bengal and Assam appears to have been under-estimated in 1903 and 1904, and over-estimated in 1902. The very large difference in the amount of the balance show in succeeding years may thus be explained by errors in the reported figures of production. But the error is not constant, and on the whole there is not enough evidence to justify a correction of the average balance available in a series of years in Assam, Bengal and Northern India. In Southern India the case is different. A large area is altogether excluded from the reports and the exports largely exceed the reported production. This error should be recognised, and one million pounds may be added on this account to the available balance of 2·52 million lbs. mentioned above.

Foreign tea is dealt with in the preceding paragraph, which shows that on the average of the last five years annual balance of 1·59 million lbs. of tea is left for consumption in India. It is immaterial as regards the question of consumption whether any part of this, after being blended with Indian tea, is re-exported as Indian produce or not. For if any quantity of foreign tea is included in the export of "Indian tea" the total of Indian tea exported must be reduced by a corresponding amount.

On an average, therefore, the amount of tea (Indian and Foreign) available for consumption in India in recent years may be put at 2·52+1+1·59=5·11 million pounds.

CAPITAL EMPLOYED.

According to the returns of the Registrar of Indian Joint Stock Companies and the published accounts of the Companies registered in London the capital engaged in the production of tea amounts to nearly 21¼ crores, *viz.*—

Companies registered in India—Rs 3,38,58,869
Companies registered in London £12,059,
469=Rs 18,08,92,035

The increase as compared with last year, when the total capital employed was Rs. 18,23,36,408, is due to an increase of accuracy in the returns of the companies registered in London. The total amount of this capital divided by the tea-bearing area gives an average capital of Rs. 407 (£27) per acre. The true capital value, however, must be slightly larger, since the amount of private capital engaged in the industry is unknown, and the tea-bearing area includes private property as well as Companies gardens.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

The number of persons employed in the industry in 1905 is returned at 466,957 permanently employed and 83,784 temporarily employed, making a total of 550,741 persons or about one person to the acre. Compared with the return of the previous year there is a reduction of 5,594 permanent employes and an addition of 7,784 to the number of temporary hands. In South India the work is sometimes done by contract, and in this case no record of the labour employed is available.

TEA IN BURMA.

There were 1,502 acres under tea in the northern districts of Burma in 1905, divided between 1,519 plantations. The production of these small gardens was almost entirely used for the manufacture of wet pickled tea (*letpetso.*) which is eaten as a condiment, and only 3,238 lbs. of black leaf tea were made. Imports of leaf tea into Burma amounted to over 3½ million lbs.

Most of the leaf tea imported by land is made in the Shan States, but a little comes also from Cochin, China and Siam.

The total quantity of leaf tea imported into and produced in Burma is therefore 3,629,324 lbs. A small quantity of this is re-exported but there remains a balance of half a million pounds of Indian tea and nearly 3 million pounds of foreign tea for consumption in the Province.

In addition to this, pickled tea is imported to the amount of 13 million lbs. a year, almost entirely from the Northern Shan States.

[NOTE.—The figures of area and production in these tables are for calendar years, and the figures for exports from India refer to the official years beginning on the 1st of April and ending on the 31st of March. The figures relating to exports from China and Ceylon are for calendar years. Burma is treated in all these tables as a foreign country, that is to say, exports to Burma are dealt with in the same way as exports to the Straits or to Siam, and a special paragraph has been devoted to the tea trade of Burma.]

COFFEE.

At the end of 1905 there were 2,12,832 acres of land under coffee, all, with the exception of 196 acres, in Southern India. The production of coffee is restricted for the most part to a limited area in the elevated region above the south-western coast, the coffee lands of Mysore, Coorg, and the Madras districts of Malabar and the Nilgiris, comprising 86 per cent. of the whole area under the plant in India. About half of the whole coffee-producing area is in Mysore, where there were 101,319 acres in 1905; while in Coorg there were 48,215, and in the Nilgiris and Malabar about 33,000 acres. Some coffee is grown in other districts in Madras, principally in Madura, Salem, and Coimbatore, and in Travancore and Cochin. It is grown also, but on a very restricted scale, in Burma, Assam, and Bombay.

The total estimated area shows a decrease in each of the last five years. On those estates for which reports are received from planters the total area of new lands planted with coffee in the three years 1903, 1904, and 1905 is only 8,318 acres, while the total area of old cultivation abandoned is 37,494, acres, which represents a net decrease of 29,176 acres under coffee in three years.

PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

It is noticeable that while the area has been steadily diminishing, the exports which account for nearly the whole of the crop have risen in each of last five years and were larger in 1905-06 than in any of the previous sixteen years. Taking 100 to represent the area and exports in 1885 the variations in both from year to year are stated below:

	Area	Exports		Area	Exports
1885.....	100	100	1896.....	128	57
1886.....	97	100	1897.....	122	61
1887.....	103	74	1898.....	121	73
1888.....	104	98	1899.....	116	76
1889.....	110	65	1900.....	115	66
1890.....	114	68	1901.....	110	69
1891.....	111	84	1902.....	100	73
1892.....	110	80	1903.....	96	78
1893.....	112	75	1904.....	91	89
1894.....	117	76	1905.....	90	97
1895.....	120	78			

The misleading nature of the returns of production made by the planters is apparent from the fact that in each of the seven years 1898-99 to 1904-05 the exports are far higher than the reported production, the average yearly excess of the former being 7,399,500lb, while during each of the seven preceding years 1891-92 to 1897-98 the reported production was in excess to the extent of 3,597,000lb on the average. During these fourteen years the planters' figures give the highest production as 40,141,667lb in 1895 and the lowest 15,585,003 in 1901, a difference of 24,556,664lb; while the difference between the exports of 1895-96 and 1901-02 is only 4,016,320lb. None of these differences, which exclude consumption altogether, can be explained by the fact that the exports of each official year are partly derive from two seasons' crops; and the returns of the production must therefore be rejected as wholly untrustworthy. The outturn of the year 1905 is reported to have been exceptionally good in Mysore. In Madras the season was not altogether favourable and leaf-disease was prevalent in some districts. In Coorg the outturn was below that of the previous year which was a particularly good one.

It is impossible to arrive at any estimate of the quantity of coffee consumed in India; but it must be considerable, for in Southern India at all events there are none but the poorest who do not drink coffee and no bazaar so small that coffee is not procurable.

No Indian coffee went direct last year to the United States which consume nearly one-half of the total quantity of coffee exported from all the countries of the world.

The import of coffee is inconsiderable in volume, averaging about 900,000lb yearly, mainly from the Straits Settlements into Burma and from Austria-Hungary into Bombay.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

There were 24,670 persons returned as permanently employed, and 53,682 persons as temporarily employed on the coffee estates in 1905, the total of 78,352 persons giving one person to about 2·5 acres. Some of the returns seem doubtful and for the Nilgiris district they are incomplete. They further represent the average number of daily attendances throughout the year, and all of the stated number of employees are thus assumed to have worked continuously, which in fact would never be the case.

PRICES.

Taking the declared export values to represent the prices, the variations since 1894-95 are shown in the figures appended. There has been a steady fall during the last decade except for a small set-back in 1904-05.

[The facts reported regarding the production of coffee are stated in the two tables appended, the first being an abstract for the twenty-one years 1885 to 1905 and the second giving details for the two years 1904 and 1905. The figures are throughout imperfect as the planters have been very remiss in giving information and several planters in the Nilgiris district of Madras still neglect to send in returns. An attempt has been made to rectify the statistics of area for Madras by adopting, in the abstract table the figures of the Agricultural Statistics of the province based on village accounts, when these are higher than those returned by the planters. The estimates of the yield are generally so very far wrong in all the provinces and States that no adjustment of the details is possible, but the total production can be corrected by the total of the exports from India which is entered for each year in the last column of the abstract table.]

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

So many matters of interest have transpired at the British Association that it is difficult to dicide which should be selected for special notice in this column. Professor Milne, who is the secretary and the leading spirit of the Seismological Committee of the association, brought forward some interesting observations on the diurnal opening and closing up of valleys. The features of the ground are usually regarded as quite permanent, except in so far as they are changed by the slow action of running water and by plutonic forces. But this position, like so many other expressions of our every day experience is only an approximation to the truth. Professor Milne has been able to show by the use of those extremely sensitive spirit-levels which are made for the adjustment of astronomical instruments, that the sides of a valley in the chalk country at Shide, near Newport, Isla of Wight, show a distinct diurnal variation. The sides of the valley were found to be measurably steeper at night than in the daytime. The change of angle was not, of course, large, but still it was perfectly distinct and regular. Commonly the change only amounted to a few seconds of angle. But in wet weather a larger change was observed, which obscured the diurnal one just mentioned. This large change was sometimes as much as 18 seconds of arc.

Professor Milne is inclined to be of opinion that the cause of these changes in the shape of the ground is to be sought for in the greater or less quantity of water with which the soil is loaded. In the day time, water evaporates, and the drainage through the bottom of the valley is diminished. This lessens the load on the bottom of the valley and it consequently tends to spring up. On the other hand, there is an increase of drainage at night and, still more in wet weather. The load then increases, and the valley sags downwards, just like a stick supported at each end, and loaded in the middle.

We have received for review Prof. J. Arthur Thomson's "Progress of Science in the Century" in the "Nineteenth Century Series," published by Messrs. W. and R. Chambers. This is a general survey of the progress of science in each of its separate branches—indeed, it travels as far as the region of sociology, which may be considered by some to lie outside the boundaries of pure science. The opening chapters on the methods and scope of scientific work are, we think, eminently judicious. Other parts of the work suffer some what from the extremely condensed style of treatment which has been forced on the author in his attempt to cover so wide a field in a small octavo volume. For the reason they will perhaps appeal more to the serious scientific student who wishes to gain some insight into branches of science in which he is not a specialist, rather than to the general reader. The parts of the work dealing with atomic conceptions are somewhat out of date, owing to the book having been printed, as the author explains in a prefatory note, before the great advances which have recently been made in that field. Indeed, the hiatus which appears in these pages brings home in a very forcible manner how great those advances are. The biological portions of the book, so far as we are able to judge them, appear to be altogether excellent. A useful feature throughout is an occasional paragraph in italics, summing up the conclusions of the previous pages.

The word ozone is associated in the public mind with the invigorating influences of sea air. Whether or not this theory is well founded, it is difficult to say. If it is, one would suppose that all the advantages of the sea air, and more besides, might be got indoors even in towns by the artificial addition of ozone to the air of dwelling-houses; ozone, it will be remembered, is what is called an allotropic modification of oxygen. That is to say, it consists of the same elementary material as oxygen, but in a more complex state of aggregation. Dr. Ladenburg, of Charlottenburg, has recently shown that our knowledge on this subject was much less complete than was for many years believed to be the case. Ozone is produced by the passage of an electric discharge through oxygen. It is, however, impracticable to convert more than a small proportion of the oxygen in this way. In order to concentrate the ozone further, it is necessary to cool the ozonical oxygen with liquid air, which is now becoming an indispensable agent in the laboratory. Ozone condenses to a liquid much more easily than oxygen, and thus can be separated from it by liquefaction. The resulting liquid ozone has a deep blue colour, and when allowed to boil off to a gas still shows a blue colour, not less conspicuous than the green of chlorine gas, which is familiar to all chemical students.

Pure ozone may be compared with chlorine in another way; it is most injurious to the human lungs. Whether or not highly diluted ozone has health-giving properties, it is very certain that no such properties belong to the pure product. Dr. Ladenburg has, we believe, been more than once compelled to take to his bed after getting a slight whiff of it. Pure ozone has another disagreeable peculiarity in being explosive. It is only concentrated ozone that behaves thus. We may compare its behaviour with that of acetylene, which is quite safe at ordinary pressures, but becomes a dangerous explosive when compressed. The special interest of Dr. Ladenburg's work is this: he has been enabled to show, by fractionally distilling liquid ozone, that it contains more than one constituent. The greater part consists of the ozone of chemical text-books, which consists of molecules, each built up of three oxygen atoms. But besides this, another still more condensed product is present. Its density is higher, and, in all probability, it consists of aggregates of six atoms of oxygen. The absorption spectrum of crude liquid ozone has several well-defined bands; that is to say, there are certain definite wave-lengths of light which cannot pass through it. It is found some of these bands belong to ozone proper, some of them to the new, more condensed product.

The usual source of the sulphur of commerce is the volcano, or the sulphide of iron known as iron pyrites. Recently, however, large quantities have been obtained by mining in Louisiana, U. S. Thick deposits of sulphur occur there at depths of from 600 to 800 feet. These underground deposits had revealed their presence by the occurence of surface springs strongly impregnated with sulphur. Borings revealed the presence of the deposits of the mineral below, and attempts were made to mine it. The occurance of a layer of quicksand 100 to 200 feet thick above the sulphur however, made it a difficult matter, and a special method for obtaining it had to be devised. Wrought iron piping is driven down through the quicksand, and other deposits, to the bed of sulphur. Two such tubes are installed side by side, and by means of these the sulphur is brought to the surface. Steam is forced down one of them, and melts the sulphur, which is then drawn up by air pressure through the other. So successful has this method of sulphur mining become that it now furnishes the bulk of the American supply, excepting that obtained from pyrites. The present consumption in the United States is 500,000 tons annually, and with the new machinery now being installed it is estimated that the output will supply one-third of this amount. The sulphur deposit is an extensive one, for it has been traced a distance of 15 miles from the present working in Calcasien parish.

By way of comparison it may be noted that Italy one thousand sulphur workings yield 600,000 tons annually. In comparing the quality of the Louisiana sulphur with that of Italy, it is pointed out that the crude artfole in the former case contains only two per cent. of foreign matter, while the latter only contains 20 per cent. of pure sulphur. This is doubtless due to the Louisiana method of mining which is at the same time a purification. For the earthly impurities will not be melted, and hence not drawn up with the liquid sulphur. The sulphur mines of Louisiana are situated in the south-west of the State on the Coast Prairie, and near the town of Lake Charles. The area is thought to be part of the Gulf Coast oil belt, which includes the Jennings petroleum fields, the Beaumont regions, and others in East Texas.

The usual association, of sulphur with volcanoes suggests the inquiry whether the sulphur deposits of Louisiana are connected with extinct volcanoes or not. It has been noted by geologists, however, that sulphur is hardly known to occur in the older volcanic rocks. The volcano and its products are in fact, as a rule ephemeral and are swept away by denudation. One of the three craters of Mount Talang in Sumatra is full of molten sulphur, and Mount Purace in Colombia is capped with sulphur which accumulates at the rate of two feet a year. Such deposits, and they are typical of the sulphur deposits, of volcanoes in general, are specially liable to be swept away by the agents of denudation.

It is possible, however, that sulphur deposits like those of Louisiana may be the results of volcanic energies which have not been able to find vent, and build up cones and craters. Sulphur deposits other than those of existing volcanoes are usually associated with beds of gypsum and limestone.

Some interesting and important investigations concerning the amount of radium in the rocks, and the bearing of this on our estimate of the thickness of the earth's crust, have been carried out by the Hon. R. J. Strutt. The rocks examined included granite from Cornwall and Rhotasia, basalt from Greenland Victoria Falls, and Ireland, and leucite from Mount Vesuvius. Fragments of these rocks were decomposed by chemicals, and the amount of radium estimated by the amount of the emanations given off. The treated fragments were stored till the emanations had developed to the required extent. These were then extracted by boiling, and their amount estimated by their effect on a specially constructed electroscope. It was found that raidum was present in all rocks of igneous origin, but that the percentage was highest in granites, and least in basalts.

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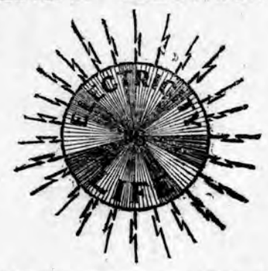

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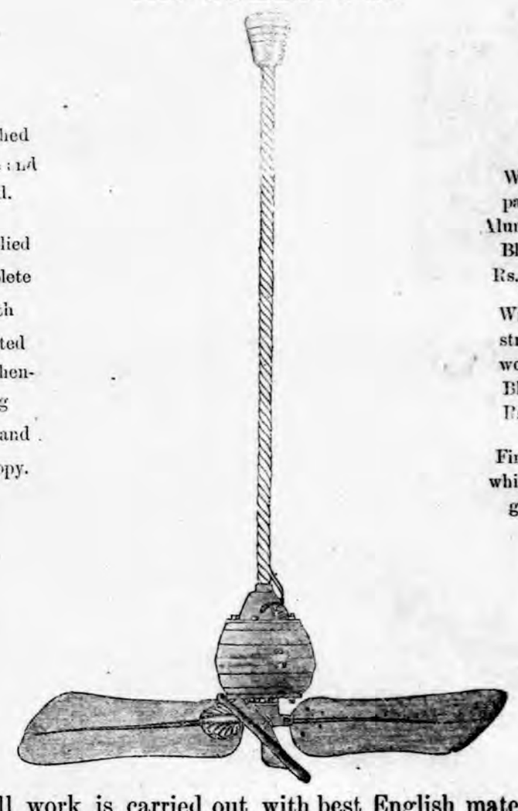

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Bombay Gazette.

SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1906.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott presided at a sitting of the fourth Criminal Sesssions of the High Court on Saturday, when the following cases were heard before his lordship and a common jury.

THREATENING A SUBORDINATE JUDGE.

George Currie, alias Dr. Currie, a European, 56 years of age, was charged with putting Mr. B. Y. Gupte, Subordinate Judge of Dhulia, in fear of injury, on 7th January last, in order to commit extortion. Accused had written a letter to Mr. Gupte and signed it, in which he stated, among other things, that it was his last ultimatum to him; and unless a Telegraphic Money Order for Rs. 50 and an apology reached him before 6 p.m. on the 9th instant, application would be made for processes against the District Judge, Mr. Pratt, and against him (Mr. Gupte), for aiding and abetting. Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr, Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Accused conducted his own case. When Mr. Kirkpatrick, Clerk of the Crown, asked him whether he pleaded guilty to the charge, he made a long statement, in which he stated that having been once discharged by the order of Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, in a previous Sessions, he could not understand how he could be tried for a second time on the same charge, without the order of a Full Bench or a Divisional Bench. He had been declared of unsound mind, and owing to unskilful treatment, he was still suffering from a weak and perverted intellect, and was incapable of making his defence.

His lordship said that the accused was charged with a particular offence, and he must——

Accused: For five months I have suffered imprisonment for nothing.

His lordship: Don't interrupt me while I am speaking; you must answer to the Clerk of the Crown. Do you plead guilty?

Accused: I claim to be tried; I was passed fit on 27th June, and I don't know why I was not then placed again before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, (Accused began to weep.)

Counsel for the Crown opened the case. He said accused went to Dhulia, and got acquainted with the Subordinate Judge, whom he asked for pecuniary assistance. Mr. Gupte said he was unable to give any, but he wrote to Mr. Pratt, the Sessions Judge, in his behalf. Then he began writing letters, of which there were several; but he wrote what he described as his "last ultimatum," on the 7th January. He threatened that he was afraid that in the course of the proceedings he intended to take against Mr. Gupte and Mr. Pratt, he would have to summon as witnesses several high officials, including the Collector and others.

Captain J. H. Macdonald, in charge of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, was called. He produced the record of the Asylum. Accused was discharged on 18th August.

Accused: Was I lunatic in fact or lunatic in law?

His lordship: I consider you are capable of making your defence; and rule the question irrelevant.

Accused: I was suffering from nostalgia, namely, an irresistible desire to see my wife and children in Madras; I have been the victim of medical and judicial blunders.

The trial was adjourned for the production of the certificate, in virtue of which the accused was discharged from the Asylum as a patient cured of madness.

ASSAULT.

Kaloo Maloo, was tried for kidnapping a girl named Jaina, (8), from the lawful guardianship of her grandfather, Akbar, at Dougri, on 24th July, and for assaulting her. Mr. G. S. Mankar, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The jury having returned a verdict of guilty against the accused, his lordship said that the evidence in the case was clear. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT TO A EUROPEAN MASTER.

Enoos Fernandez, a Native Christian, was tried for causing grievous hurt, on 13th July, to his employer Duncan Cameron, by hitting him on the head with an "Edina" empty, whisky bottle in Mr. Cameron's residence, the "Sea View," Colaba, inflicting thereby severe injuries, which caused bodily pain for over three weeks. Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Wadia said the accused was caught charging for items in the bazar supplies which were never bought nor required. Mrs. Cameron brought these peccadilloes to the notice of her husband, and on account of her being ignorant of the vernacular, she asked him to get an explanation from the accused of these petty larcenies. When questioned the accused, who was a man of irritable temper, flew into a passion, raised his voice, and shouted out loudly; and despite repeated warnings, would neither hear nor explain. Mr. Cameron told him to get out of the room; he would not budge. Then he was told that he was dismissed. He picked up a whisky "empty," and struck it with force on the bald head of Mr. Cameron. The glass-bottle was shivered to pieces, and a quantity of blood came issued from the wounds on Mr. Cameron's head. Medical assistance was sent for; accused was secured later by Sub-Inspector Shaw of the Police, and taken before Inspector Jones, and then placed before Superintendent Nolan, under whose orders he was charged.

Mr. Cameron said he was agent of the Titaghar Paper Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Calcutta. The doctor had to put fourteen stitches in his head Witness and his wife bore out the opening statement made by Mr. Wadia.

Accused's defence was that he had retaliated for a severe assault made on him; hadhe not done so, his life would have been in danger.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty. His lordship said that the offence was one for which the law had provided heavy punishments. But the evidence showed that the accused had committed the offence in a fit of passion; there was no premeditation on his part. On the other hand, the consequences of his act to a weaker man might have been very serious. Accused was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Court adjourned till 11 a.m., to-day.

HONOURS TO A PARSEE DASTUR.

A largely attended meeting of Parsees was held last evening in the hall of the Anjumani Fire-temple in Girgaum Road for the presentation of several addresses to Sirdar, Khan Bahadur, Shums-ul-Ulama Dastur Hoshangjee Jamaspjee. Ph. D., congratulating him on the conferment upon him of the title of a Companion of the Indian Empire by the Government of India in January 1906. Dastur Hoshangjee is the high priest of the Deccan universally respected for his learning in the sacred writings of the Parsees and is the father of Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate in Bombay. One of the addresses to be presented was from the Parsee Community of Bombay, another from that of Ajmere and Jhansi, a third from Nagpur and Budneira, etc, The hall of the fire temple was densely packed by Parsees of every class and station in life together with their high priests and priests. On the motion of Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, late Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, Mr. Rustomjee Dosabhoy Setna, the head of a respected Parsee family, was called to the chair, and briefly explained the object of the meeting to be to honour Dastur Hoshangjee, who is the spiritual head of the Parsee communities of Sholapur, Budnaira, Lucknow, Poona, Nagpore, Akola, Belgaum, Secunderabad, and a dozen towns in the mofussil. The chairman stated that deputations had arrived in Bombay from some of the towns with the addresses for presentation.

Mr. Shapurjee Byramjee Katrak, the Secretary of the fire-temple, read one after another the different addresses, which were enclosed in elegant silver caskets, and one or two of which were accompanied with rich shawls. The first was the Bombay address, which was followed hy addresses from Nagpore, Ajmere, Nusserabad, Budnaira, Oomerawattee, Jhansi, etc.

Dastur Hoshangjee, in an elaborate reply which was read to the meeting by his son, Mr. P. H. Dastur, thanked all those who had joined in presenting them, especially the chairman and Mr. Shapurjee Katrak, whose efforts he said, in furthering all objects in the interests of their religion were highly praiseworthy at all times, and who, as members of ancient and respected familes, were universally respected as prominent numbers of their community.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Setna as Chairman. Garlands and bouquets, of flowers were presented to the Dastur, who was heartily cheered as he left the fire-temple.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TYABJI.

THE following Resolution of the Government of Bombay has been issued:—"His Excellency the Governor in Council has received with great regret the news of the death of the Honourable Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji, Barrister-at-Law, one of the Judges of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and desires to place on record his sense of the loss which the public service has thereby sustained. One of the first Indian gentlemen to join the Bombay Bar, Mr. Badrudin Tyabji early established a leading position in the Courts, and amongst his fellow citizens a reputation for learning and sober enlightened judgment, which were earnestly applied to further the highest interests of his community and country."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

The depression in Rajputana has almost entirely disappeared, No heavy rain has fallen except at Mount Abu and Lahore. The rainfall due to the Bombay Monsoon has been fairly general in the extreme north and increased in the Peninsula. The Bay Monsoon remains very weak. In Burma light to moderate rain bas fallen locally. The chief amounts are Mergui 1½ inches, Tavoy 2 inches, and Mandalay ½ an inch. The cloud has increased considerably and the skies are now moderately to heavily overcast, while the temperature is approximately normal in Lower Burma it is moderate and in excess in Upper Burma. In Assam there has been light local precipitation but in the remainder of North-east India and Orissa the weather has been dry. The cloud has decreased in Assam and the skies are only lightly overcast everywhere. Temperature has risen generally and is now in excess. In the Central Provinces light and nearly general rainfall has occurred and from the west of both Central India and the United Provinces few light falls are reported. The skies have practically cleared in the eastern half of the United Provinces, but the cloud has increased in the western half, and skies are moderately to heavily overcast there and in Central India and the Central Provinces. The temperature has risen in the latter area and has fallen slightly in the other two. In Punjab, excluding the Southern Districts, South Rajputana and East Gujarat, rainfall has been nearly general and varied from light to heavy; while light rain has also fallen in Upper Sind. Jahore reports 4 inches; Mount Abu 8; and Udaipur 1½ inches. The cloud humidity has increased in Punjab and Sind and decreased in the extreme north. The temperature has fallen rapidly in the Punjab Frontier Provinces and is in large defect except in the South-eastern Punjab. On the West Coast there has been nearly general light rain and in the rest of the Pensinsula few scattered falls have occurred, the largest amount being 1½ inches in Mercara. The cloud has increased slightly except in Konkan and the skies are moderately overcast, while the temperature is approximately normal everywhere.

Nearly general rain is probable in Burma Coast and the extreme south of Rajputana, while local rain is expected in the interior of Burma, in the North-West United Provinces, Punjab, Central India, West Central Provincess, Gujarat, West Coast and the interior of South India, and some rain in Eastern Bengal, Assam, Deccan, and the Madras Coast. The mail steamship reports moderate to strong monsoon and considerable high sea and swell from 49° east to 61° thence, to arrival yesterday morning, and moderate monsoon and moderate sea and swell. The strength of the Monsoon in the Western half of the Arabian Sea is light while compared with that of last week; but owing, perhaps, to depression it has increased near the Bombay Coast.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 2.

Both branches of the Monsoon current were weak and had given very little rain, except in Burma, South Rajputana and North Gujarat. In Burma light to moderate rainfall has been nearly general on the Coast and local rain in the interior. The chief amounts are 2 inches in Mergui, 4 inches in Avoy and 1/2 an inch in Mandalay and Bhamo. The cloud is increased and the skies are now heavily overcast. In North-east India few light scattered falls occurred and the skies are lightly to moderately overcast everywhere. In the Central Provinces there has been few light scattered falls but in Central India and the United Provinces the weather has been dry. The skies are lightly to moderately overcast on the last area, and moderately to heauily overcast on the other two. In the southern half of Rajputana and North Gujarat, light to moderate and nearly general rain has fallen, and from East Punjab and Lower Sind few falls have been reported. Ludhiana had 1½ inches; Jodhpur 1 inch; and Deesa 3 inches. The Cloud has decreased in East Punjab and the skies are moderately to heavily overcast in Rajputana and Gujarat. On the Konkan Coast there has been very light and nearly general rainfall in the Southern half of Deccan and light local rainfall, while in South India several light scattered falls have occurred. The skies are moderately to thickly clouded except in Malabar.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Burma Coast and Konkan Coast, and local rain in the interior of Burma and South Rajputana; some rain in North-east India, East Punjab, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Deccan and South India. The pressure has risen considerably in the Mauritius now and is in rather large excess, while at Zanzibar and the Seychelles also there has been a slight rise in the pressure which is now approximately normal. The winds have become decidedly stronger than usual in the Seychelles, while at Mauritius and Zanzibar the

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wind has been practically normal. Rainfall is in excess in Zanzibar, and in large defect in the Seychelles. The rise of pressure in the Mauritius is a slightly unfavourable sign of a tendency after it, for the rainfall to diminish in the Peninsula.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort,		Colaba.	
	In	Cts.	In.	Cts	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	59	60	58	53	51	58	52	21
Sunday 2nd September 1906...	0	35	0	15	0	12	0	12
Total....	59	95	58	68	51	70	52	33
Total fall to 2nd Sept. '05	29	81	32	62	34	36	26	26
Total fall to 2nd Sept. '04....	35	56	38	00	37	29	31	05

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corresponding total 1904.	Corresponding total 1905.
In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
0 04	46 00	35 80	25 79

WEATHER AT SEA.

The Steamer Needles Captain J. P. Turner, which, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta reports having experienced strong S. E. and S. W. winds and sea in the Bay and fine on the coast. The B. and P. S. N, Co's. steamer Nadiri 1168 tons, Captain T. S. Mylcrist which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Jedah via Karachi experienced strong W. S. W. winds and high sea.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY SEPTEMBER, 1st.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Directions.	Temperature in Shade. Average, hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June date.
Bushire	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Jask	29·614	NNW	12	94·3	84·2	34	....	0·07	—0·06
Muscat	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	0·27	—0·13
Aden	29·615	SE	?	88·3	72·4	74	....	0·02	—0·16
Lahore	29·59	N	4	100·4	79·8	78	3·67	10·31	—3·18
Sirsa	29·576	ESE	3	98·3	80·1	74	....	4·04	—5·4
Delhi	29·614	ESE	5	90·7	80·2	83	....	16·59	—4·00
Agra	29·581	SE	4	91·0	80·4	80	.....	14·15	—7·72
Cawnpore	29·603	E	3	92·9	79·2	77	....	24·03	—3·29
Allahabad	29·587	ENE	7	92·6	80·0	76	....	21·10	—9·75
Jhansi.....	29·578	ENE	5	93·2	79·7	87	0·22	19·04	—11·08
Jacobabad	29·660	WNW	4	101·5	75·7	86	0·18	1·22	—1·22
Karachi	29·564	NW	8	93·9	79·2	88	.....	3·97	—2·19
Jeypore	29·612	ENE	7	96·2	75·6	85	.....	8·13	—12·36
Ajmere	29·600	E	6	91·9	76·5	84	....	14·48	—2·86
Deesa	29·547	SE	2	95·3	78·9	87	0·23	14·65	—4·2
Ahmedabad ..	29·549	SSE	M	93·6	80·2	86	0·20	34·34	+7·26
Bhuj	29·539	WNW	8	90·6	76·0	86	....	11·44	—0·58
Jamnagar	29·539	Calm	1	89·0	80·2	87	0·52	21·75	+2·27
Dwarka	29·556	WSW	11	83·3	78·2	96	....	18·65	....
Rajkot.....	29·553	NW	4	88·9	77·7	85	....	20·67	—2·44
Bhavnagar Para.	29·549	NW	3	89·6	78·0	87	....	18·64	+4.30
Veraval	29·553	W	3	82·6	77·8	95	....	21·39	+6·56
Neemuch	29·570	ENE	7	94·0	73·7	85	0·31	16·97	—6·43
Indore.....	29·535	NW	1	87·6	73·6	88	0·07	35·57	+13·44
Saugor	29·560	E	9	88·1	76·0	82	0·02	31·71	—5·61
Jubbulpore ..	29·545	NNE	3	87·9	75·8	78	0·10	36·28	—10·38
Hoshangabad...	29·544	Calm	2	91·4	72·3	91	0·10	37·36	—1·16
Khandwa	29·546	Calm	3	89·2	76·1	95	0·8	34·33	+12·30
Raipur	29·533	E	11	86·1	74·9	90	....	32·60	—5·56
Nagpur	29·528	NE	3	87·6	74·6	93	0·23	55·71	+21·03
Amraoti	29·539	WNW	4	90·2	72·8	95	0·28	34·19	+10·84
Akola	29·551	W	1	88·8	74·4	10	0·10	32·60	+10·32
Surat	29·560	S	5	90·6	78·1	87	0·14	26·75	—8·91
Malegaon	29·574	W	15	87·3	73·8	99	....	19·74	+6·60
Bombay	29·576	W	10	83·4	77·4	87	0·14	52·31	—7·94
Poona	29·607	WSW	10	82·0	70·8	89	0·07	18·41	+3·24
Ahmednagar ..	29·615	W	3	85·4	71·5	92	....	18·49	+8·03
Aurangabad ..	29·601	Calm	4	86·7	72·2	86	0·07	23·17	....
Sholapur.....	29·616	SW	10	85·2	72·0	81	....	13·55	—1·38
Ratnagiri	29·630	WSW	6	78·9	73·9	85	0·16	82·80	—5·96
Bijapur	29·633	WSW	4	83·2	70·2	92	....	15·54	+7·37
Belgaum.....	29·654	W	17	74·3	67·3	89	0·02	28·21	—4·54
Mormugao....	29·686	NNE	8	79·5	73·9	95	1.15	77·2	+2·55
Karwar	29·699	W	3	78·1	74·0	96	0·28	81·04	—16·29
Mangalore	29·770	WNW	6	79·9	73·4	87	0·36	96·34	+1·36
Calicut	29·777	NNW	4	80·2	73·2	97	0·44	73·51	—7·11
Cochin	29·791	SW	..	82·2	72·9	86	0·05	65·47	+1·56
Bangalore	29·733	SW	14	77·2	65·8	90	0·15	2·85	+8·25
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·587	Calm	4	78·3	72·2	88	....	20·05	+1·10
Mansulipatam..	29·607	WSW	9	81·5	76·1	87	.....	20·24	×
Bellary	29·639	W	6	86·0	74·8	69	.....	10·36	+
Cuddapah	29·630	SW	G	90·2	75·8	76	0·33	16·41	+
Madras	29·657	WSW	8	91·0	79·0	77	0·10	11·40	—
Coimbatore ..	29·724	W	16	83·9	70·1	82	....	5·76	+
Trichinopoly ..	29·724	SW	8	93·5	77·3	69	.....	11·08	+
Nagapatam ..	29·698	SW	8	91·2	78·0	74	0·59	13·07	+
Colombo	29·864	SW	13	85·0	77·0	83	....	12·95	—

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen almost everywhere the rise having been brisk to rapid in many places to the north of latitude 17 ○.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to strong at Belgaum, Malegaum, Sholapur, Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations show a defect of from 5 ○ to 17 ○ in the day temperature in Berar and at Lahore, Surat Malegaon, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Bhavnagar Para, Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Deesa and Cawnpore, and an excess of 5 ○ at Negapatam and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 104 ○ at Jacobabad and the lowest 64 ○ at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in almost all districts.

Rain.—Thirty stations report rain, out of which as many as 20 recorded under a quarter of an inch. Lahore reports 3-67".

Weather.—A small area of abnormally low pressure lies at and about Ahmedabad, Deesa, Neemuch and Ajmer where weather is slightly unsettled. Passing showers are likely over a large area,

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—I hear that in one of the Oriental Legations in London personal changes of considerable importance are about to take place, both among the Oriental and the foreign staff, that will cause much gossip. One leading person has been suddenly recalled, and another has as sudddenly resigned.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Canara, 3,889 tons, Captain T Kerr, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Glanelg, 2,669 tons, Captain A Hart, arrived in harbour on Saturdy from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Needles 2995 tons, Captain J P Turner arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a carao of coal.

THE E I S N Co's steamer Chanda 3951 tons, Captain J W Tice R N R arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

THE steamer Sir John Jackson, 2766 tons. Captain F E Harkness, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons, Captain W B Smith, sailed on the 1st instant from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Japon Line steamer Totomi Maru, 2,464 tons, Captain A Keith, sailed yesterday for Hongkong and Kobe with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer China, 3,855 tons, Captain G Damianovich, sailed on the 1st instant for Trieste &c with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's staamer Gisela 2640 tons Captain P Guergovich arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain T S Mylcrist arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah via Karachi with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2,862 tons, Captain M Thomson, arrived in harbour on the 31st August from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3,438 tons, Captain J Bowman sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and Mr A McDermott and deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Rickford arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr Carr Michall, Major Buckle, Mr F W Graves, Mr Coults, Miss C Wood, Mr R Navarra, Captain Linke, and deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
31	Nairung s.....	Thomson	Calcutta, Aug 3
Sept. 1	Glenelg s	Hart	Calcutta, Aug 20
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, Aug 30
2	Naderi s.....	Mylcrist.....	Jedah, Aug 10
	Sir John Jackson s..	Harkness	Calcutta, Aug 18
	Needle s.....	Turner	Calcutta, Aug 20
	Chanda s	Tice.....	London, Aug 4
	Gisela s	Guergovich ..	Trieste, Aug 12

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Bhundara s	Ross	Calcutta, &c
	Fazilka s	Wilson	Calcutta, &c
	China s	Damianovich	Trieste, &c
	Moldavia s	Gordon	London
	Querimba s	Smith	Calcutta, &c
	Okara s	Bowman.....	Calcutta, &c
	Canara s	Kerr	Antwerp
2	Totomi Maru s	Keith	Kobe, &c

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday ;—
Steamer Caledonia, for London.
" Dumra, for the Persian Gulf.
" Nairung, for Calcutta, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
28	Tara	Rangoon
28	Nadir	Calcutta

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Co.'s The Bombay mails of the 18th August arrived at Brindisi yesterday the 30th August.

The B. I. S. N. Co.' ssteamer Pundua, arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 31st August.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Sisela, from Trieste, left Karachi on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo and is due here Friday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT 1.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—5000 cwt musoon, 1,205 cwt rapeseed 3060 cwt cotton seed, 4060 cwt castorseed Rall, Brother,s 600 cwt fenugree, Volkart Brothers, 2800 cwt bonemeal Mooljee Jamal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Barra s—100 cwt gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barra s—12 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Egypt s—2000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Clydesdale s—100 cwt gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, September 3.

194. Transfers—The following transfers are made with effect from this date :—No 5635 Cadet A Wiseman from "I" to "C" Company and No 5514 Cadet W Clarke from "H" to "A" Company.

195. Enrolment—The undernamed having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "H" Company :—No 5927 Cadet P Howard.

J. R. CADELL, Major.
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 1.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)

For Judgment.

1420—Payne and Co—Nawab Mahomed Kamal Khan vs Abdulla Khakibhai and others—Mulla and M.
1431—Bhaishunker K and G—Sumeudin Goolamhoosen and another vs Addulhoosen Kalimuddin and others—Pany and Co and Little and Co.
1434—Payne and Co—Hafizaboo vs Mahomed Cassum Moorad and others—Crawford B and Co.

Appeals for hoaring and final disposal.

1424—Jyabji and Co—Vulubhdas Khimji vs Khimji Jairam Narrouji and others—D D and S, B K and G, C M and M and T D and Co—Partheard.
1433—Dikshit D and S—Cunbhumpund Akilandaya vs The Aurungabad Mills Ltd Bhaishunker K and G.
1435—Bhaishanker K and G—Dayaram Hurjewan vs Bapoolal Lulloobhai and others—Payne and Co, B K and G and A H D and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For Consent Decree.

210-06—Khunderao S and L—Runchordas Tribhowandas vs Jamsedji Dorabji Powalla and others Becknell M and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

806-05—M B Chothia—Musa Haji Sulleman vs N C Macleod—Payne and Co, Part heard
97-05—Tyabjee D and Co—Damoderdas Vundravandas vs Dharamdas Jammadas and others—Wadia G and Co and P R and K

For hearing ou Exceptions on Commissioners Report.

52-99—J and R—Kikakhooshal and others vs Nagindas Purshotumdas Sungazs—Hiralal and T
319-03—Khunderao S and L Haju Esmail Haji Essacks and another vs Goolam Mahomed Dawood and others D D and S Band M M T D and Co K S and L end L and Inperson
655-05—Thakurdas and Co Shiak Ismail and Shiak Moosa Amirbibi widow another—S B and N and K K Mehta.
684.02—Mansuklal J add H Valivaou wieow vs Pdrshotum Visram Mowji and another D D and S and H and T
856-05—Wadia G and Co—Chandrabhagabai and other vs Gajanand Shambhur Sadhalay Chitmodatt.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

293-05—Hiralal and T—Gungabai widow vs Jivibai widow—Thakurdas and Co
521-05—Daphatary F and D Chunlal—Ddaramdas Saranja vs. Gungaram Kalydas Bharatia Monsukhlal J. and H—Part heard.
798-04—Ardeshir H D and Co. Cooverji Adarji and others vs. Saloobai widow and another Hiralal and T., R and B. D. F. and D Part heard.
173-00—Edgelow G W and Co—Mohomed Begam and others vs Shaik Salam Shaik Abdulla Salam and others—Captain and V K J Bilimoria.

For hearing objections on Commissioner's Report.

223-05—Mulla and M—Rustom Ardaseer Cooper vs Moorarji Mohiunji—Sorabjee and J (objections.)
21-05—Sorabji and J—Morarji Mohunji vs Dharamsi Shankerji and others—Little and Co

Long Causes.

515-05—Daphtary F and D—Chunilal Dharamdas Saraya vs Nanabhai Bhaichand Raghavaya B and N.
140-06—Wadia G and Co—Motiji Premji and others vs Venayek Waman Pranjape and another—Edgelow G W and Co Mehta and S
773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate General of Bombay and others vs Sayed Nurudin bin Sayed Hisamudin Rifai and another Captain and V
620-03—Payne and Co—M L Prumsing vs Manilal Premchund—Dikshit D and S
293-05—Hiralal and T—Gangabai widow vs Janibai widow—Thakurdas and Co
634-05—Wadia and Co—Lakhmabai widow vs Rakhumbai widow another—S and Noble
450-1619S-05—Nagji H and Co—Jehangir Hormusji Mody and others vs A N Templeton—Edgelow G W and Co (S C Suit).

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	0	0	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	0	40
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	0	0	19
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	14
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	14
Total.....	4	2	141
Same date last year.....	7	8	79

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths
18	13

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	0
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri.....	0	0	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	0	35
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	20
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	0	8
Total.....	2	2	129
Total plague deaths to date	133,648		
Total plague deaths to date..	135,660		
Same date last year	8	6	78

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
11	11